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Will War In Europe End Before April?

WEATHER TO DECIDE FATE OF BERLIN

FRESH RUSSIAN FORCES SWING INTO POSITION OPPOSITE GERMAN CAPITAL

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, February 26.

The American Press is showing more official optimism tha Britain as to the time of the ending of the European war. Drew Pearson's comment that the war might end any day is believed to be inspired from high political quarters in Washington.

Mr. Churchill has seen to it that the feeling is more restrained here, but it is known that his military advisers are equally optimistic as the American columnist.

"MONTY'S" FORECAST

The "Whitehall Letter," weekly bulletin of the Anglo-Foreign Information Bureau says that Field Marshal Montgomery addressed boys of the Winchester School when he visited Britain on leave three weeks ago. Field Marshal Montgomery told the boys that if Berlin were to fall before thaw sets in the war would certainly be over by the end of Spring which in England can be reckoned as late March or early April, but, he added, on the other hand if Berlin were not captured before the thaw started he could not see the war ending until mid-summer or even later. That would bring the conflict upto July.

S.H.A.E.F. RESHUFFLE LIKELY

Meanwhile, according to the latest gossip, Field Marshal Alexander may soon receive perhaps a more important appointment. It is said that Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder had been in London with a memorandum from General Eisenhower for the consideration of the British Premier. This recommends certain startling changes in the present organisation of the personnel at S.H.A.E.F. in which Field Marshal Alexander will eventually be involved if the Prime Minister and the President agree.

HIMMLER AS HEAD OF 'SIXTH COLUMN'

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Moscow Radio to-day quoted 'Pravda', the official organ of the Communist Party, for a report that Hitler has appointed Himmler as the head of a "sixth column" to carry on terrorist activity after the defeat of Germany.

'Pravda' said: "Bormann, Hitler's deputy, would be second in command to Himmler in the new organisation, which would have its headquarters in a neutral country. It will be staffed by specially selected Nazis. Forty thousand youths are passing through special "Adolf Hitler Schools" each year in preparation for their work."

'Pravda' added that some Nazis were going into prisons and concentration camps or were being placed on Gestapo blacklist in the hope of persuading the Allies that they were anti-Nazis.

'Pravda' said: "The German plan is to develop their activity chiefly in areas in East Prussia, south and south-west Germany, and Tyrol in Austria where mountains and wooded country are suitable for guerilla war. A special staff to work out details has been appointed in Munich with Wilhelm Scheppmann, Chief of Staff of SS (Brown Shirt) Storm-Troopers at its head. Scheppmann has some experience in this kind of warfare as he was engaged in anti-Allied activity in the Ruhr in 1923. Among those appointed members of Scheppmann's staff is Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Deputy Chief of the Gestapo."—Reuter.

BATTLE FOR BRESLAU IN FULL SWING

MOSCOW, Feb. 26.

While the Red Army is hammering the Germans in their new assault in East Prussia, big re-grouping operations are taking place on all main sectors of the Soviet-German front, writes Reuter's Special Correspondent. Fresh Russian forces are swinging into position opposite Berlin and on the routes to Dresden and the industrial areas south of the German capital.

Meanwhile, the cauldrons of Koenigsberg and Breslau are approaching the boiling point. The southern part of the Silesian capital has become a volcano, erupting fire and steel as Marshal Koniev's troops methodically clear more and more of the city's blocks and steadily drain the German supplies and manpower. There is no indication that a surrender offer has been made to the garrison, nor is it likely after the Red Army's experience at Budapest, unless the initiative comes from the Germans. The battle for this solidly built industrial city may yet last well into next month.

Germans in Soviet occupied towns are still queueing up for "permissions" to do anything and everything. The 'Pravda' finds them outwardly obedient but with a bitter gleam in their eyes whenever they think the Russians are not looking. The Red Army, it says, is reserving its views on numbers of Nazi party members who now find that they have made a mistake and were really, social-democrats all the time. "They all partook of Hitler's bloody feasts, and are now hypocritically rejecting him and pleading for mercy," the paper adds.

Move To Close Baltic Trap

From Reuter's Special Correspondent:—

The Red Army has opened a new push to close another Baltic trap on the Germans fighting in Pomerania and the Polish corridor. The assault on the lakeland and the forest defence zone about midway between Danzig and Stettin has carried light armoured columns and stormtroops to within twenty miles of the key road and rail junction of Neustettin, strategically important because of its position between two of the largest lakes in Pomerania.

Danzig and the important Baltic port of Gdynia are both threatened with being cut off by the new push as well as the whole of the important operational area of the bay of Danzig.

The new gains represent part of a steady pincer movement on Neustettin. Earlier it had been menaced by Soviet troops which pushed within fifteen miles of the town from a more southerly direction.

The renewed flare-up on the Baltic front has been accompanied by an intensification of Soviet "Huntder" air patrols over coastal shipping routes and over the Danzig bay. During daylight, German transports are now moving only with the strongest escorts. In Silesia, the battle for Breslau is moving to its climax. The roar of artillery and chatter of machine-guns is unceasing in the southern part of the city, as the Red Army throws in more tanks and storm troopers in a bid fo break through to the entire of the city.

The German Communique said, the Russians attacked with strong forces and against ground south and east of Zeoleu in the Slovakian mountains. In the north between Neustettin and Chojnice, the Russians "pierced our lines on the narrow front and gained ground to the northwest." Other Red Army attacks were reported from Goldberg, Lauban, Forst and Guben. The communique said that the Germans have now restored communications between Koenigsberg and Samland peninsula

Chiang Felicitates Stalin On "Brilliant Victories"

MOSCOW, Feb. 25 Moscow Radio stated today that Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek in his message to Marshal Stalin on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the Red Army said: "The spirit in which the Red Army was built has found its full expression in the brilliant victories it has scored over Nazi Germany. The struggle against the aggressors in the East and the West is based on a single great idea, and the day of crushing of the German rascal will bring nearer the last hour of the Japanese aggressors as well. The realisation that this will lay the beginning of our activities for the establishment of peace throughout the world fills me with enthusiasm."—Reuter.

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Latest photograph of Marshal of the Soviet Union Rokossovsky.

LAST MINUTE REPRIEVE TO ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY

NEW YORK, Feb. 25: A last minute reprieve was granted to New York's million dollar entertainment industry to-night by Mayor La Guardia.

Night clubs and cabarets had laid in great stocks of liquor expecting a two nights everly before the midnight entertainments curfew order was clamped down on Monday.

To-night Mayor La Guardia returned from Washington and told twelve thousand amusement place managers that they could continue to stay open till 04.00 hours "until I make a definite announcement". Reuter.

Importance Of Battle For Iwojima

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Mr. James V. Forrestal, the United States Secretary of the Navy, in a broadcast to America today said that Iwojima where the United States marines are now battling is "the first step in a sequence of duels for the Japanese homeland."

He added "the Japanese do not want to lose Iwojima. It is the first step in a sequence of duels for their homeland. They put into it every kind of defence and they have had years to plan that defence"

Shot Premier Who Released Him

CAIRO, Feb. 26: Expert investigators are working day and night in an effort to establish whether there was a carefully laid plot to assassinate Dr. Ahmed Maher, or if it was a fanatical unilaterial action on the part of Mahmoud El Issawi who has already confessed killing. A large number of persons known to hold extremist views have been interrogated. Inquiries are likely to last some time and the trial will not be held for several weeks. Issawi, who is known to have held pro-Axis views, possibly with a view to realising nationalistic aims, was interned on security grounds and released by the man he has assassinated—Dr. Ahmed Maher.—Reuter.

Italy Now Free To Control Her External Relations

ROME, Feb. 25. The Italian Government will henceforth resume unfettered authority over its own external relations and over spheres of Italian affairs hitherto controlled by the Anglo-American Allied Commission, President of the Commission, Mr. Harold MacMillan announced today.

The Italian Government will now enjoy the liberty to appoint all its own officials without reference to the Allies except in the case of a small number of posts directly concerned with the prosecution of the war.—Reuter.

JAP PEACE FEELERS

American Circles Contemplating Appeasement?

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, Feb. 26.

According To 'Reynolds News,' Japan is already throwing peace feelers to Washington where there are circles who are opposed to branding the Mikado as a war criminal. These American circles would not be averse to a little "appeasement".

2,000 Tons Of Bombs Dropped On Tokyo

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The New York radio said to-night the total weight of bombs dropped on Tokyo to-day by carrier based and Super-Fortress planes was about 2,000 tons.—Reuter.

KOISO APOLOGISES TO MIKADO!

COLOMBO, Feb. 26.

The Japanese Premier Koiso in a statement on Sunday's American raids on Tokio said that as a subject of the Emperor he was "filled with trepidation," according to the SEAC radio quoting Japanese reports. Koiso added that the nation must renew its determination. The SEAC Radio quotes Domei as saying that Koiso visited the palace after the morning raid and would be visiting the Emperor again to-day in order to "express the Cabinet's profound apology."—A. P.

Syria Declares War On Axis

BEIRUT, Feb. 26.

The Syrian President, Shukry Kawatly declared in Parliament this afternoon that Syria is in a state of war with the Axis powers. The declaration followed Syrian President's conversations with Allied leaders in Cairo and may affect negotiations with the French on questions still pending.—Reuter.

Mahatma Not To Spend Summer In Sewagram

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 26.

In view of the weak condition of his health, Mahatma Gandhi, it is understood, has been advised by his doctors not to spend this summer in Sewagram.

Enquiries made at Sewagram show that the question of where he will pass the summer this year has not yet been finally decided. Manatma Gandhi himself is, however, extremely disinclined at present to leave sewagram.—A. P.

Control Commission In Hungary

LONDON, Feb. 26.

First members of the British delegation to the Allied Control Commission in Hungary have now taken up their duties in the country. The head of mission is Major General O. F. Edgcumbe. The Allied Control Commission, which was set up under the terms of the Hungarian armistice, will have its seat at Debrecen.—Reuter.

Allies Within Sight Of Mandalay Pagoda Tops

Indian Troops Smashing East Of Ru-Ywa To Cut "An" Pass Behind Retreating Japs

ADV. HQ., ALF SEA, Feb. 26.

While 14th Army troops continue to meet with strong opposition in the Sagaing area, their forward patrols are now actually within sight of the Pagoda tops of Mandalay, writes Donagh MacDonagh, A.P.I. war correspondent.

The town is hidden from the main body by the hills in which the nests the Japanese are making are most natural defensive advantages.

Bitter fighting continues in all sectors of the Central Burma front, but progress is maintained everywhere.

In the Arakan, the West Africans, pushing south from Kangaw, are making for "An" a road junction from where a pass 4,000 feet high stretches across the mountains to Minbo on the Irrawaddy.

"An" is only 10 miles east of Ru-Ywa from where 15th Indian Division troops are smashing their way in an effort to cut the pass behind the Japanese retreating before the West Africans.

Meanwhile, the Japanese put in their first counter-attack on the bridgehead of any real strength. Hand-to-hand fighting developed before they were beaten off. Observers report large trails of blood left behind.

Many survivors from the Kangaw battle are fleeing eastwards into the mountains, taking chances of starvation.

It is now revealed that the Chinese troops, who captured Namtu, found locomotives and many railway wagons, some of which were fully loaded with supplies which the Japanese were unable to save, as bridges were destroyed by air bombardment. Mostly engines and wagons are serviceable.

AIR ATTACKS ON TAUNGGYI

Taunggyi, 110 miles south-east of Mandalay, was the target on Sunday for R.A.F. Liberators and U.S.A.A.F. B-24's of the Strategic Air Force, Eastern Air Command says an official note. Objectives were the stores and troops areas and the target was blanketed by bomb bursts.

Taunggyi is a point on the important supply road which runs from Meiktila, 400 miles due east to Keng Tung, where it switches south, crosses the border, and continues to Chiengrai in North Siam. It is one of the three main supply routes into Burma, the other two being the Burma-Siam railway and the coastal route along the Tenasserim coast to Rangoon.

A telling blow was also struck by U. S. A. A. F. B-24's yesterday at the Ban Dara bypass railway bridge, 285 miles north of Bangkok on the railway running through Lampang to Chiengmai. From Lampang a good road runs north to Chiengrai, the starting point of the Chiengrai-Keng Tung-Taunggyi-Myiktila supply road.

The main Ban Dara railway bridge over the Menam Man River had already been knocked out by Eastern Air Command heavies. Now the by-pass is out too, and the enemy supply route is cut.—A.P.

Daylight Raid On Berlin

1,250 Tons Of High Explosives Dropped On Rly. Targets

UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FORCES HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE Feb. 26: More than 1,200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators escorted by more than 700 fighters of U. S. Eighth Air Forces today attacked railway targets in Berlin.

Berlin communications are vital to Germany's support of her armies on the eastern front before the Reich capital. Practically all supplies and rail troops movements from other sectors to that area must pass through Berlin's railway network.

More than 1,250 tons of high explosive bombs and 500.000 incendiaries were dropped by the United States Eighth Air Force on Berlin today in the biggest daylight attack ever made on the capital. The bombing lasted an hour. Among the targets were Schlesisher, Alexanderplatz, and Berlin north railway stations.

It is officially announced that R. A. F. heavy bombers escorted by fighters today attacked synthetic oil plants near Dortmund. The force consisted of Lancasters escorted by R. A. F. Mustangs.

Reuter adds: Several attacks have been made on the oil plant at Kamen near Dortmund in the last few days.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Demand For Abolition Of Racial Discrimination

LONDON, Feb. 26

A delegation headed by Mr. Fenner Brockway, representing the Indian Freedom Campaign, to-day handed a memorandum concerning conditions of Indians in South Africa to delegates to the British Commonwealth Relations Conference in London. The memorandum demanded that "Indians in South Africa be given full right of franchise in local and provincial elections, and urged all Dominion delegates to press the South African Government to abolish all racial discriminatory legislation. The delegation was received by Sir Maharaj Singh and Sir Zafrullah Khan."—Reuter.

LONDON POLES FACE PENURY

British Govt. To Stop Loan To Emigre Administration

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, Feb. 26.

According to "Sunday Pictorial", on March 31 London Poles may find themselves completely broke. They have been getting a loan of 46 million sterling yearly from Britain which hardly can be covered by any realisable assets. Money finally has to be found by the British tax-payer. Most of these moneys have been spent on their "administration" much of it on propaganda against Russia. West End hotels for Tory M.P.'s who looked sympathetic to their cause. The next quarterly payment to the Poles is due on March 31. It is unlikely to arrive.

(In the last six months, the Polish Ministry of Information held two posh luncheons in an expensive London hotel exclusively for representatives of the Indian Press for giving them "information.")

MORE "HESS FLIGHTS" TO MADRID FROM REICH?

LONDON: Several influential German civilians have reached Spanish territory in the past few weeks in planes which took off from Germany without authorisation, says a Madrid report. Several of these planes landed in Barcelona and were confiscated by the Spanish authorities while the Germans were handed over to the Police.—India Press Service.

Italian Govt.'s Threat To Nazi War Criminals

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Italian Embassy in London has issued a statement saying: "Documented reports continue to reach the Italian Government concerning atrocities and savage brutal acts incessantly being committed by German troops on Italian territory. The Italian Government gives a formal warning to the military and civil German authorities on Italian territory that they are held responsible for all these atrocities and that the authors thereof will be inexorably punished in accordance with the punishment reserved to war criminals."—Reuter.

NAZIS REMOVE HUNGARIAN GOLD TO GERMANY

BERNE: The gold reserves of the Bank of Hungary at Budapest estimated at 4,000,000 pounds were seized by the Nazis on the orders of Herr Himmler and removed to Germany before evacuation of the Hungarian capital, says a Berlin message.—India Press Service.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY)
NEW YORK, Feb 26.

Previous Closing	21 55
Today's Opening	21.72
Difference	+04
Today's Closing	21.75
Difference	+07

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, Feb 26.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—
General Motors dol. 66 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 33-1/8
U. S. Steel Common dol. 62
U. S. Steel pref unquoted.—Reuter.

NO LONGER LEAGUE MINIST RY

Independent Muslim As Sind's Sixth Minister

Terms Of Office Acceptance Contain Clause Of Early Release Of Congress Detenus

KARACHI:, February 26.

Khan Bahadur Moula Bux, brother of the late Mr. Allah Bux, ex-Premier of Sind, was sworn in this morning as the sixth Minister in the Hidayatullah Ministry.

Khan Bahadur Moula Bux has been assigned the Revenue portfolio. He joins the Hidayatullah Ministry as an Independent Muslim, not belonging to the Muslim League. And, with his entry, the Ministry ceases to be a purely Muslim League one.

It is explained in Ministerial circles that the Premier had to make a coalition with non-League elements in the Assembly in order to further strengthen the Ministry. It is also claimed that, with the appointment of Khan Bahadur Moula Bux leading Oppositionists, not belonging to the Muslim League, like Sheikh Abdul Majid and Pirzada Abdus Sattar, both former Ministers, will join the Ministerial ranks.

TERMS OF OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

Soon after his appointment as Minister, Khan Bahadur Moula Bux said in interview that he had joined the Ministry as an Independent Muslim, and added that he would endeavour to secure purity of Administration in the province.

Khan Bahadur Moula Bux agreed to join the Ministry on certain conditions being fulfilled by the Premier. They include, early release of Congress detenus; withdrawal of restrain orders on members of the Congress Assembly Party; the appointment of three anti-corruption officers to maintain the purity of Administration and a change in the Government's food Administration policy in order to safeguard the interests of the producers.

Khan Bahadur Moula Bux, who is 42 years old, is President of the Sukkur District Local Board and was returned to the Sind Legislative Assembly in a recent by-election. He was the right hand man of his brother Allah Bux, when the latter was Premier.

NO TRUCK WITH LEAGUE

Before his appointment as Minister, Khan Bahadur Moula Bux, along with Sheikh Abdul Majid, had prolonged discussions with Mr. G. M. Syed, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, who is reported to have insisted on their joining the Muslim League, which they refused.—A. P.

HIDAYATULLAH NOT TO QUIT LEAGUE

Might Release Detenus To Secure Congress Support

KARACHI, Feb. 26.

Asked whether he was quitting the Muslim League, Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Premier, replied that he was not going to resign from the League. He said that he along with the Home Minister, Khan Bahadur Mir Ghulam Ali, and the Education Minister, Pir Illahi Bux, had sent a telegram of loyalty to Mr. Jinnah and informed him of the latest Ministerial development.

Explaining the inclusion of Khan Bahadur Moula Bux, the Premier said that he was not bound to tender the resignation of the Ministry, following his defeat in the Assembly on Saturday last as it was only a snatch vote, and he had since been able to secure a very comfortable majority.

It is further stated that Sir Ghulam Hussein might even order the release of Congress detenus in Sind and thus secure for the Ministry the support of the Congress Party in the Assembly before it meets again on March 15, when the cut motion is expected to be restored.

MOVE AND COUNTER-MOVE

A later A.P. message adds:

The appointment of Khan Bahadur Moula Bux as the fourth Muslim Minister is the culmination of protracted negotiations between various groups in the Sind Assembly for the past few days.

Immediately after the one rupee cut motion was carried against the Ministry, Opposition groups met to work out details for the formation of an alternative Ministry. Seven Opposition Hindus, under the leadership of Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani, agreed to join the new Ministry—their claim to send their chosen representatives to the Cabinet having been conceded. The talks however, ended in a stalemate, as Mr. G. M. Syed, instead on a purely League-Hindu coalition and urged the four independent Muslims to join the proposed Ministry after signing the League Pledge. Independent Muslims, including Haji Moula Bux, declined to join the Muslim League.

In the meantime, Sir Ghulam Hussain succeeded in persuading Khan Bahadur Moula Bux to join his Ministry as an independent. It is claimed in ministerial circles that some of these members who had voted against the Ministry on Saturday last, have promised their support to Sir Ghulam Hussain.

According to ministerialists, Sind has now got back a predominantly League Ministry.

Members of the Syed Group, on the other hand, are awaiting developments and feel that the appointment of a non-League Muslim as a Minister without the sanction of the League High Command is against the policy of the Muslim League.

PROMISES TO MOULA BUX GROUP

The 'United Press' adds:—

Now the question arises whether Mr. Jinnah has permitted Sir Ghulam Hussain's League Ministry to coalesce with Independent Muslims.

According to reports Mr. Jinnah has instructed that the League should have no truck with Khan Bahadur Moula Bux, a non-Leaguer. If this is true, it makes clear that Sir Ghulam Hussain is taking the risk of being expelled from the League.

Events in the next few days will show if the Sind Ministry is going to change its label.

Besides one ministership, the Moula Bux Group has been promised two Parliamentary Secretaryships, it is learnt.

LETTER TO JINNAH

The "United Press" learns that a letter is being sent separately to Mr. Jinnah explaining the circumstances that compelled Sir Ghulam Hussain to take Khan Bahadur Moula Bux. He says, "This is due to the treachery of Mr. G. M. Syed and some members of the League who voted against the Government on the one rupee cut motion".

The Budget session which was prorogued by his Governor following the defeat of the Ministry has been summoned on March 12.

GABOLE DISMISSED

Khan Bahadur A. K. Gabole, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier, has been dismissed as he disappeared at the time of voting on the cut motion.

In an interview to the United Press, Sir Ghulam Hussain said that his Ministry would be known as League Ministry with one Independence Muslim as a Minister for he could foresee Section 93 of the Government of India Act being enforced by the Governor, the efforts of Mr. G. M. Syed to form a coalition Ministry with Khan Bahadur Moula Bux and Mr. Nihchaldas Vasirani having failed.

He added that it was nothing but treachery on the part of Mr. G. M. Syed and Mr. Gazdar to have voted against the Government after the League Assembly Party passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry twice".

NO PRESSURE TO JOIN LEAGUE

According to Azad Muslim circles Khan Bahadur Moula Bux has joined the ministry on the condition that he will not be forced to join the League.

Further he has been assured that if Mr. Jinnah does not approves of this League-Azad mixture, a non-League Ministry will be formed.

Khan Bahadur Moula Bux has also been assured that the Ministry will be enlarged after the Budget Session to nine and Azad Muslims will get another Ministership.—United Press.

Sapru Lunches With Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had lunch with the Viceroy today.—A. P.

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EAA 15

End British Rule In India. Says Ex-Civilian

Let Influence Be Exercised, If At All, In New And Indirect Manner

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Liquidation of the smaller Indian native States and harmonisation of the larger ones with neighbouring Indian provinces of British India is suggested by Mr. Pandarel Moon in a book entitled "Future of India" published here. Mr. Moon, who until recently was a leading official in the Indian Civil Service, writes from personal experience of the conditions in India.

He summarises his programme for India on the political side as the achievement of Indian independence with the minimum risk or breakdown of India's ordered life, preferably on the basis of a Hindu-Muslim agreement with India's unity preserved, or on the basis of a Hindu-Muslim agreement with India partitioned. In default of a Hindu-Muslim agreement, he suggests that Britain should devise a constitutional settlement by granting complete independence to the existing Indian provinces and States, or to such groups of them as may be persuaded voluntarily to form a federation.

ECONOMIC SOLUTION

On the economic side, Mr. Moon suggests increase of production. This he says, can be secured, firstly, by improvement of agriculture by extension or irrigation, reduction of useless cattle, collective farming and better rural communications. Secondly, by industrialisation achieved by the use of the sterling assets for the development of hydro-electric projects and the establishment or extension of light and heavy industries working for the home market.

With the increase in production, he says, should go the extension of social services to raise the standards of health and education in the country and regulation of the population through birth control. "India" says Mr. Moon, "like the whole of Asia, is on the march. We in Britain can help her or hinder her but we cannot stop her." Mr. Moon quotes Mahatma Gandhi's observation that Englishmen in India must identify themselves with Indians and concludes that "by hook or by crook British rule must be brought to an end. Our influence must be exercised, if at all, in some new and indirect manner. This may or may not be liquidation of the Empire, but it is the way in which the British are most likely to contribute to the well-being and happiness of India."—Reuter.

SMUTS' TACTICS EXPOSED

Dropping Of Three Ordinances Won't Improve Position Of Indians In S. Africa

BOMBAY, Monday.

"There is nothing for the Indian community to be jubilant about it," observed Swami Bhavani Dayal and Mr. M. A Jadwat, Representative of the South African Indian Congress in India, in an interview to the "United Press" on the latest report from South Africa that the three anti-Indian Ordinances are to be vetoed by the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa.

"That with the vetoeing of the three anti-Indian Ordinances by the Smuts' Cabinet, the position of Indians in South Africa has improved," they said, "is wrong. The obnoxious and humiliating Pegging Act still remains on the Statute Book. It will be recalled that last year it was on the eve of the Dominions Conference that General Smuts entered into the Pretoria Agreement and thus avoided awkward questions being raised at that Conference, and later betrayed the Indian community by proclaiming that the Agreement is dead. Likewise while the Commonwealth Conference is in session at present in London he has once again seized the opportunity to proclaim that the 3 Ordinances are 'ultra vires', while only a few weeks ago General Smuts had said they were not so. This ingenious move on his part is to divert the attention of the Commonwealth Conference and also to retrieve his position in the eyes of the world as a statement which the unfortunate Pegging Act had belittled him.

"It is wrong for Sir Maharaj Singh to say that the position of Indians in South Africa has been eased, because of this veto. The main evil—the Pegging Act remains and General Smuts refused to give an assurance to the Natal Indian Congress that the Pegging Act will not be renewed after it has run out its period in 1946. General Smuts' tactics in appointing commissions, correspondence with the Viceroy and the making and breaking of the Pretoria Agreement are all dilatory tactics to hoodwink the world and delay the imposition of Economic Sanctions threatened by Dr. Khare of the Commonwealth Relations Department. General Smuts is perfectly aware that Whitehall will not allow trade sanctions on the pretext of the war effort, but it is seriously questioned if the war effort is not being jeopardised by General Smuts himself by precipitating matters by sponsoring the Pegging Bill through Parliament all for the sake of enlisting the support of the Dominion Party.

"Truly it was a bankruptcy of statesmanship on the part of General Smuts to succumb to the threats of a party whose strength was only 7 votes in a house of 150. There is nothing for the Indian community to be jubilant about.—United Press.

TEMPORARY HOUSES FOR BRITAIN

U. S. To Send 1,000 Every Month

NEW YORK: America will send about 1,000 temporary "demountable" houses to Britain every month until Britain's requirements are met. The first shipment will be made very shortly. The houses are meant for war workers. More than a quarter million families are housed in such bungalows in the states in U. S. and reports say that they are pleasant to live in. These houses can be erected in a few hours.—India Press Service.

UNPARALLELED "VICTORY SPREE"

America Preparing For It

WASHINGTON: Without relaxing the war effort, America is preparing for a Victory Spree without parallel in history on the day the Nazis are defeated. Several Chambers of Commerce and Merchant Associations throughout U. S. expect the public to react to the peace news when it comes. The Knoxville-Tenesse Chamber of Commerce in a six-point programme to members warns them to "take measures to protect property from public demonstrations." The Chamber urges them to close the stores immediately. Victory is announced and to stay closed until the crowds have gone home. The Kansas City Chamber is to put cash, records and valuable merchandise in a safe place and then lock up shops and join the demonstrations.—India Press Service.

Sofia Radio To Broadcast In Hebrew

SOFIA: As a gesture of friendship and reconcilence to Jewish community in Bulgaria which has suffered terrible under Fascist dictatorship, the Sofia Radio has introduced news and talks broadcasts in Hebrew.—India Press Service.

HEAD-HAND-HEART MUST DEVELOP

B. G. Kher On Purpose Of Education

SUPA GURUKUL, Feb. 25.

A double revolution in the country educational and economic—was visualised by Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay speaking at a crowded gathering here on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of "Gurukul Supa"—a residential school modelled on the system of the ancient Universities of India.

Mr. Kher deplored the fact that the possession of a scanty knowledge of English qualified one to be considered an educated man in this country."

"Education should not be used as a mere medium for getting a clerical job," Mr. Kher said. "The present system in the country does not contribute towards the development of the head, hand and heart of the student but merely trains him to ape the English. The graduate emerges from the college a physical, economic social and intellectual bankrupt."

Mr. Kher said that the basic education scheme should prove an ideal system for India and was glad that the Sargeant's report adopted this scheme as its basis. "In England" he said, "The equivalent of Rs. 33 is spent for education on a person, while in India the amount spent is less than half a rupee. While every man and woman there knows to read and write, less than one per cent here is literate."

Mr. Kher thought that 318 crores of Rupees per year according to the Sargeant Scheme was too big a sum for India as it needed assistance in other fields. Basic education would not cost so much, for it worked on the idea "pay for your studies as you study."

SPEECH AT KARADI

Mr. Kher last evening motored from Navsari to Karadi. He visited the National School and Gandhiji's cottage—where Gandhiji stayed in 1930. He also visited the Harijan Ashram and the Charmalaya. Speaking this morning on the occasion of the initiation of new "Bramacharis" in the Gurukul, Mr. Kher said that the student had a duty not only to acquire knowledge but spread what he had learnt. If the knowledge gained by hard work by students of certain sciences were to be imparted to others without any reservation, there would not be any inequality and clash of interests in the world Knowledge should be used for the development of the society and the world as a whole and if this was done, there need be no communism or socialism to better society. That was where every student in the pursuit of knowledge needed self-control. If the student practised a measure of self-control there would not be any illiteracy or hatred born out of desires and their fulfilment and Gandhiji's ideal of Ahimsa would have spread everywhere.

NO SETTLEMENT BY ARBITRATION

Ahmedabad Mill Dispute Continues

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

The dispute between the workers and millowners has not been settled before the Chief Conciliator. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda making a statement to the press declared, "We will still make attempts to settle our dispute through arbitration. We will spare no pains. We understand our responsibilities. There is a serious shortage of cloth in Bengal. Women are committing suicide as they are not having enough cloth supplies. Under these circumstances, we do not desire to see production lessened. We do not want to strike. We do not desire to see the stoppage of mills owing to strike even for one hour."

It is learnt that the Majur Mahajan has today written a letter to the Millowners' Association demanding for arbitration.

Europeans Want Staff Members Back From Forces

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

A plea for the release of members of the European business community from the forces in view of the acute shortage of staff was made by the Hon. K. W. Mealing in his presidential address at the annual general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce here today.

Sir Renwick Haddow has been elected President of the Committee of the Chamber for 1945-46—A. P.

Patna Professor Arrested

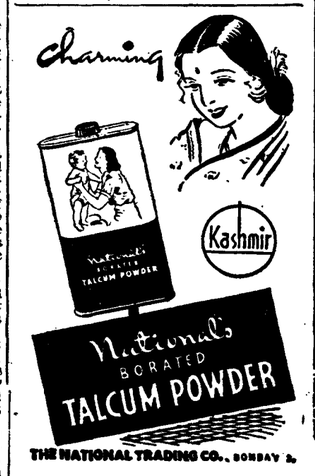
PATNA, Feb. 23.

Mr. Jamna Prasad, Professor of Philosophy, Patna College, was arrested to-day in connection with University paper theft case and released later on bail.

It may be recalled that huge stocks of paper from the University were sold in the black market last year; other persons involved in this case are a clerk of the University and Agent of Titaghur Paper Mills.—U. P.

Make your 'MIRA' last!

Till new consignments of Mira toothbrushes can be exported, Mira toothbrushes may be hard to get. If you already possess a Mira, treasure it — there is none to equal it for thoroughly cleansing the teeth and keeping the gums healthy.



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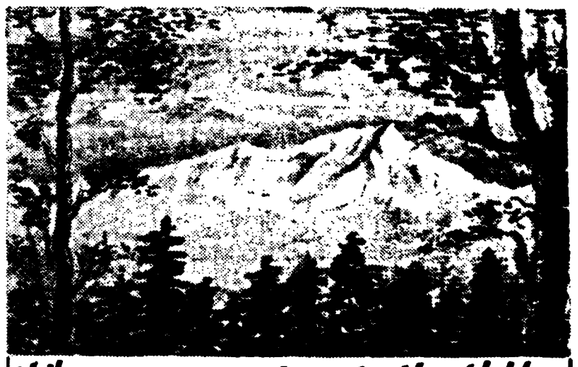

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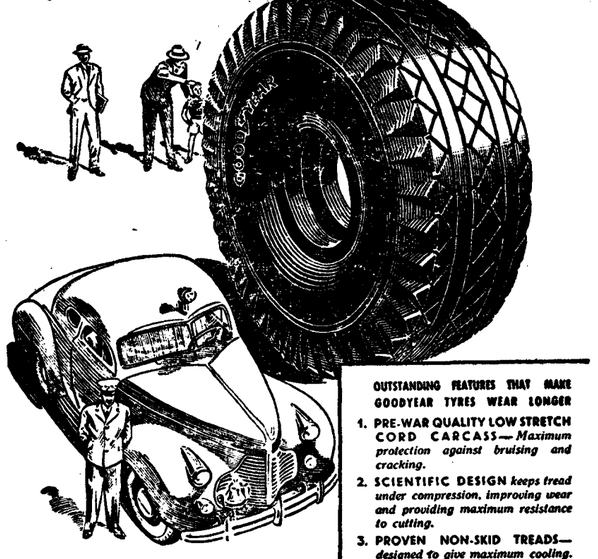

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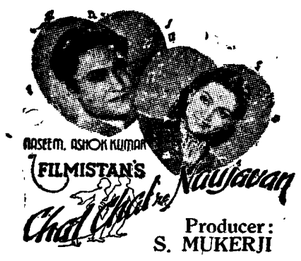

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IMPERIAL Daily: 4, 7, 10

Yakub, Trilok, Kausalya, Sulochana, Yashodhara in

"AINA"

D. R. D. P. Ltd.
Happy-Diamond Release
Directed by: S. M. YUSUF
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Sat., Sun., Holidays Matinee 1-15

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MEHTAB, NARGIS, NANDREKAR.
Director: S. FAZLI
A Pearl Release.
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Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
To-day at 1 p.m.
Reservation: 10 to 12 & 3 to 6 p.m.

FAMOUS RELEASE

DASSI

in

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28TH WEEK

Daily—4, 7 and 10 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 1-0

Plans open 10 to 12
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VASWANI'S POWERFUL PICTURE 5th WEEK

SAHARA

RENUKA, NARANG, PRAN
Daily 4, 7, 10

To-day Matinee At 1-30 p.m.

Reservation 10 to 12, 3 to 6 KAMAL

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To-day 2, 4-30, 7-15, 10.
Daily at 4-30, 7-15, 10 p.m.

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ISHVERLAL, SITARA,

TODAY—MORNING SHOW

"DEVTA" (Marathi)

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To-morrow at 1-15

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Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P. M.
Today Matinee at 1-15

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22nd WEEK!

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PARBAT PE APNA DERA

Directed by: V. SHANTARAM
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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 1, 2001.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 13, 1364.
Parsi: Shehrever 27, 1314.
Sunrise: 6-0 a.m. Sunset: 7-43 p.m.
Hightide: 1-32, 13-34.
Lowtide: 7-45, 19-26.

Domestic Occurrence

MARRIAGE

Mr. T. V. Prabhu, Bombay, whose marriage with Miss S. R. Mahajan, Shahapur, will take place at Shahapur on the 1st March 1945, thanks all his friends for their good wishes on this occasion and hopes to be excused by those to whom he could not extend an invitation personally for want of time.

MONTH'S MIND

FERNANDES:—Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of Joseph Sebastian of Worli and Chichalim Colvalle on Wednesday 28th at 7-45 a.m. at the Church of Our Lady of Salvacao Dadar.

To-day's Engagements

AKERI GRAM HITAVARDHAK MANDALI: General Meeting of all the members to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (N. S. T.), at Bharatiya Tarun Sangh Hall, near Chinchpokli Station, Bombay No. 12. Mr. J. G. Vichare will preside the meeting.

KERALA DISTRESS RELIEF COMMITTEE: The proceeds of the film show "King Kong" arranged by the Entertainment Sub-Committee of the Kerala Distress Relief Committee amount to Rs. 476-12-0 have been handed over to the Committee.

The next show arranged by the Sub-Committee is a techni-colour film "Week-End in Havana" to-day, at 10-30 a.m. at Paradise, Mahim, in aid of the Kerala Distress Relief Committee Fund.

AT HOME TO HINDI WRITERS: Mr. Hari G. Govil will be 'At Home' to the Hindi writers and artists on the occasion of the Holi Festival, at his residence, 101, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, to-day (Tuesday), at 7-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TEXTILE CLERKS' UNION: Propaganda to-day, at 9 a.m. in Bharatmata Cinema Theatre at Lalbaug opposite Morarji Gokuldas Mill to be addressed by Shri S. K. Patil.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA: Gotuvadyam by Mysore Palace Vidwan Prof. Narayana Iyengar and Party at 5-30 p.m., to-day, in the Association premises.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Powada Music by Shahir Nanivdekar, to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (N. S. T.), at Association premises, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

First Phalke Anniversary

The Gujarati cine-weekly "Veni" is going to observe the first anniversary of the late Dadasaheb Phalke, the father of the Indian film industry, at the Gujarati Forbus Hall, 263, Vithalbhai Patel Road, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, Feb. 28. Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

2nd A.-I. Textile Conference And Exhibition

Inaugural ceremony by Sir Joseph Kay, at V. J. Technical Institute, Matunga, (G. I. P.). Exhibition open to the public from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. up to 4th March.

OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION V. J. T. I.: A Social gathering to-day (Tuesday), at 7 p.m., at the Conference Pandal of the Second All-India Textile Conference, at the V. J. T. Institute, Matunga, Bombay.

Mr. P. B. Advani, Ex-Director of Industries Bombay will be the chief guest of the evening.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Associate Editor, the "Kesari", Poona, has been elected President of the next session of the Marathi Journalists' Conference to be held at Sholapur during the third week of March.

BOMBAY'S MILKY WAY!
"And to think you could not have had a milk bath even in the pre-war days!"

Protest Against Skim Milk Order

A meeting of the Tea Shopkeepers and Hotel-keepers of the City of Bombay was held on Friday last at Hirabaug, C. P. Tank Road, under the Presidentship of Mr. Sukhlal Ambaram, the proprietor of Shree Bhuteshwar Hindoo Hotel, DeLisle Road. The speakers requested the Government to withdraw the skim milk order. Two resolutions were adopted unanimously in the meeting. The first requested the Bombay Government to withdraw the order for the compulsory use of skimmed milk in hotels with effect from 15th February '45, as the said order had adversely affected the hotel trade inasmuch as the sales in tea-shops had gone down by 75 per cent. The public refused to touch the tea prepared from skimmed milk. The second resolution requested the Government to reinstate the sugar quota of the hotels which was reduced by 1/3 in the month of January '45.

NO INDUSTRIAL USE OF MILK

With the object of releasing larger supplies of milk for human consumption, the Government of Bombay has decided to bring the use of milk for industrial purposes under control by extending the provisions of the Milk (Use in Manufacture) Control Order, 1944, to Bombay Province from March 1. Under this Order, use of milk (including cows buffalo's or goat's milk) in the manufacture of any non-edible product or of any product not intended for human consumption is prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a valid licence.

Persons requiring licences should obtain them from the Director of Civil Supplies (Milk), Bombay, in the case of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District, and from the respective District Magistrates in the case of other districts. The full text of the Milk (Use in Manufacture) Control Order has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette.

New Legislative Council For Bhopal

BHOPAL, (By Mail).

A new list of the members of the Bhopal Legislative Council has been issued in the Extraordinary "Gazette" of the Bhopal State, in which a coorection has been made and a public seat which was fulfiled by the nomination of a Government official has been corrected. The name of the Inspector-General of Police is rejected. It is to be remembered that the Bhopal State Peoples Conference protested against the nomination of an official in place of the representative of the Praja Mandal, whose seat was vacant.

Mr. Quddus Sahbai, the ex-M. L. C. of the Bhopal State in a lengthy poster has demanded clarification of the policy adopted in connection with the public workers. He has also condemned those who have been indulging in anti-Praja propaganda and personal attacks against the leaders.

Reclaimed Rubber

A process for reclaiming rubber from rubber waste and for utilizing the reclaim in the production of either soft rubber goods or hard rubber or ebonite substitutes without the addition of any raw rubber has been developed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The process, which is said to be ready for industrial exploitation, is explained in the February issue of the Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, Delhi.

Inland Parcels Weight Fixed

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

With immediate effect the maximum limit of weight for inland parcels posted at all post offices in India is fixed at 800 tolas. This limit will not apply to official parcels, parcels addressed to, or posted by members of His Majesty's Forces or Allied forces in India and parcels exchanged with the Indian Post Offices in the Persian Gulf. In these cases the limit of weight prescribed in Clause 80 of the P. and T. guide will continue to apply, states a Press Note.—A. P.

HOLI AT MATUNGA.

Under the joint auspices of the Service to Harijans Committee and the Congress Harijan Seva Samiti Holi Celebrations will be held at Matunga Labour Camp, to-day, at 9 p.m. (N. S. T.), when Shri S. A. Patil will preside and Messrs. I. S. Patel, N. S. Majrolkar, Dr. T. H. Naravane, Nija Kulkarni, G. B. Mahashabde and others will address.

BROACH, Feb. 25: A meeting of representatives of the Primary Teachers Associations of Gujerat held here passed a resolution demanding that Government should direct all local bodies to pay the teachers the general rate of dearness allowance declared by the Government of Bombay.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8-30 Rang Birangi. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 B. M. Devlankar. 9-30 Haji Mohammad. 9-50 Amanat Ali Khan. 11-0 AIR OR. 11-15 Padmavati Shaligram. 11-45 Haji Mohammad. 12-0 Hori.

12-45 p.m. News (M). 2-50 News (G). 2-55 News (H). 1-0 Film Music. 1-30 News (E). 2-40 Lunch-Hour Music. 5-0 Pustak-Parichaya (G). 5-15 B. M. Devlankar. 5-30 P. S. Dikit. 5-45 Topical Talk. 5-55 Locals. 6-0 Children's Half-Hour (G). 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 Commentary (G). 6-50 Film Music. 7-0 Chalu Arthic Ghadamodi. 7-15 Vasanti. 7-40 Padmavati Shaligram. 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Madhurika Mazumdar and Party. 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B B. C. News. 9-45 Too Good to be True. 10-0 C. P. Bramble. 10-10 Interlude. 10-15 Hilde Feldberg. 10-25 Selections from Gilbert and Sullivan. 10-40 Hilda Flanders.

GOVT. TO TAKE OVER CONTROL

Bus Transport From Bombay To Gujarat

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

It is reliably learnt that as in the Punjab and Central Provinces, the bus transport of Gujarat will go in Government hands from April. The whole area from Bombay to Gujarat will be divided in four zones. Existing bus companies will be brought by Government and in their stead Government will start one transport company in each zone 30 p.c. shares will be held by Central Government, 30 p.c. by the Provincial Government. From the remaining 40 p.c. shares, first preference will be given to the existing company holders and then the public.

It is stated that Government intends to provide for lakhs of soldiers and other men who will be jobless after the war the board of Directors will consist of one director of the Central Government, one of the Bombay Government and the three others Sheth Kasturbhai and other bus interests have submitted their plans.

Provincial Selection Boards To Be Abolished

The Government of Bombay has decided that the Provincial Selection Board, for the selection of candidates for emergency commissions in the Defence Services, constituted at Ahmedabad and Belgaum should be abolished from March 1. Thereafter, the preliminary selection of candidates from the Northern and Southern Divisions will be undertaken by the Bombay City and Central Division Selection Boards, at Bombay and Poona respectively. Candidates from Kolaba District will continue to be interviewed by the Bombay City Selection Board.

Broach & Panch Mahals To Be Reconstituted

Broach and the Panch Mahals are to be reconstituted as separate District of Bombay Province from March 1.

Panch Mahals District will comprise Godhra, Kalol and Dohad talukas and the petas of Halol and Jhalod. Broach District will comprise the four talukas of Broach, Ankleshwar, Jambusar and Vagra.

Bombay Art Society's 54TH EXHIBITION OF PICTURES

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR HALL

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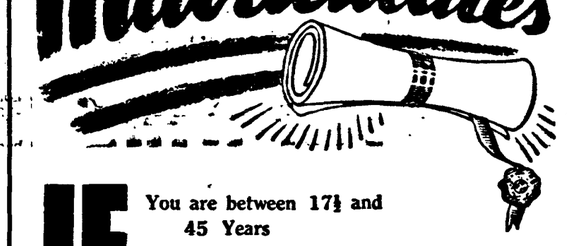

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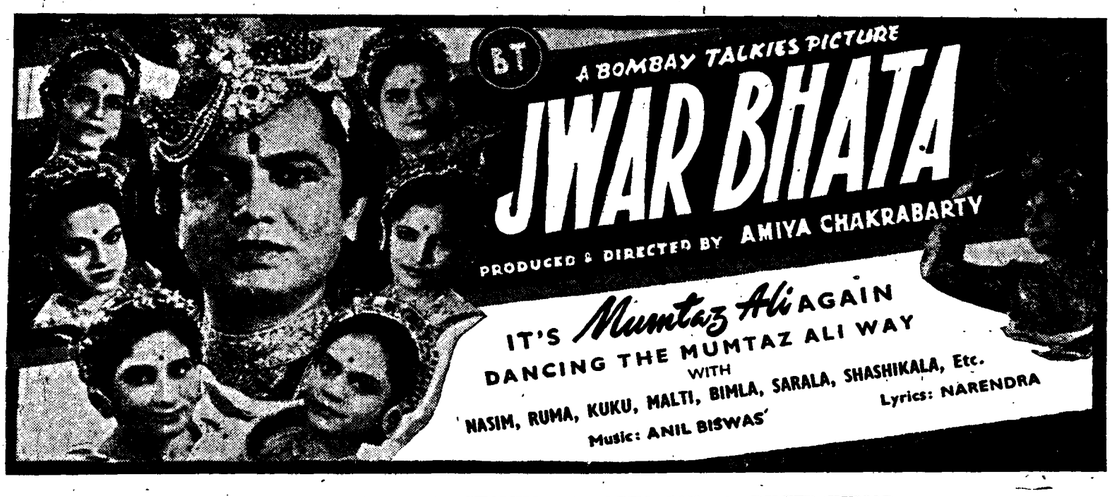

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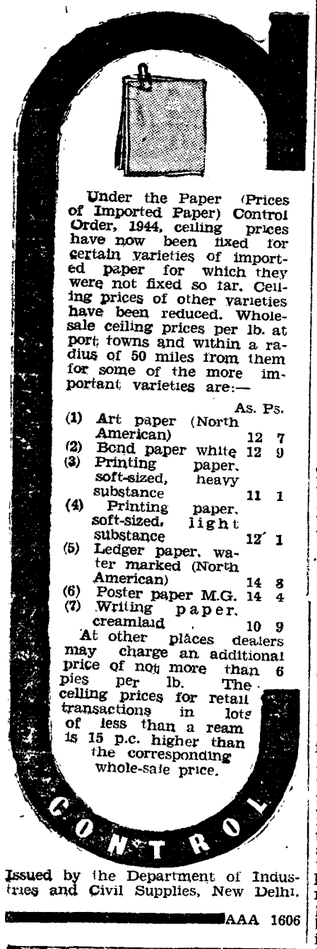

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Feb. 26.

The following weather chart shows the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches as recorded at 8 a.m. on Feb. 23:—

Allahabad 80 50 0, BOMBAY 87 70 0, Calcutta 83 55 0, Cawnpore 80 51 0, Cuttack 89 68 0, Darjeeling 52 33 0, Delhi 81 47 0, Dehra Dun 75 41 0, Jacobabad 87 50 0, Karachi 80 63 0, Lahore 77 44 0, Lucknow 83 53 0, Madras 89 74 0, Nagpur 89 58 0, Patna 78 51 0, Peshawar 75 43 0, Shillong 65 35 0, Simla 52 33 0.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

India, encircled as she is by seas and mountains, is indisputably a geographical unit, and, as such, is rightly designated by one name. Her type of civilization, too, has many features which differentiate it from that of all other regions of the world, while they are common to the whole country, or rather continent, in a degree sufficient to justify its treatment as a unit in the history of human, social, and intellectual development.

—VINCENT SMITH.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE SIND TANGLE

The weathercock of Sind politics is turning more viciously than ever before. The Premier, Sir Ghulam Hidayatullah, who relied most on the Muslim League Party, had been feeling for some days that the Party was a breaking reed. On Friday last the Party voted confidence in him and assured him of full support. Later, in the evening, there was a sudden unaccountable defection and at an emergent meeting the Party decided to throw out the supplementary grants to be presented the next day. So on Saturday 14 out of the 25 members of the Party voted for a cut motion on a supplementary demand. This was meant to be a censure motion and it was carried. The Premier said that this intriguing overnight was treachery. And Sheikh Abdul Majid retorted: "If the Premier had been a traitor to the province why should they not be traitors to him?" If the logic is correct there can be no end to treachery. When the censure motion was passed the Ministry's resignation was felt to be a question of hours. But the Premier, a master of manoeuvres, felt perhaps that the process of defection was not ended and that those who can so easily cross the floor can as easily re-cross it. It is said that a few members of the League Party who had at the last moment gone over to the Opposition, have realised that they were victims of misrepresentation and have gone back to the Premier. To make his position still more secure the Premier has persuaded Khan Bahadur Haji Moula Bux, brother of the late Mr. Allah Bux to join the Ministry and the latter has already been sworn in as the sixth Minister.

Evidently the Premier now feels that his position is quite safe. But one cannot be too sure of that. In the first place with the entry of Khan Bahadur Moula Bux the Ministry ceases to be a purely Muslim League one and it remains to be seen how the League Party will react to the move, whether any considerable section of it will continue to support the Premier. As the Minister has refused to join the League, the League Party as a whole does not seem likely to be friendly to the new non-League or mixed Ministry. But a section of the Party may perhaps support the Ministry. It will of course be anomalous, but such anomalies have existed before and may continue. Secondly, much depends upon the attitude of the Hindu Party which may continue to be in the opposition unless one of its accredited representatives is included in the Ministry. Finally one cannot be quite sure that the entry of Khan Bahadur Moula Bux will secure any appreciable number of votes. But it is said that Sheikh Abdul Majid is also likely to be appointed Minister; and if that comes about it may bring in appreciable support. What will impress the public most and through it the Legislature is the condition the new Minister insisted upon for his joining the Ministry that the Congress detenus should be released soon and that the restraint orders on members of the Congress Assembly Party should be withdrawn. On the whole it appears that though the position of the Ministry is not quite certain, it is possible to hope that it will be fairly stable if all the terms stipulated by Khan Bahadur Moula Bux are duly carried out. If the Congress detenus are released very soon and the restraint orders on Congress M.L.A.'s are withdrawn it will be clearer then it has been that these men had to suffer more for political reasons than in the interests of peace and order. However it is better to do justice late and with interested motives than to persist in injustice for the sake of prestige and consistency.

Anti-Indian Propaganda

Those distinguished Indians who regard indulgence in sectarianism as the glorious end of patriotism possess neither the vision nor the imagination to appreciate why sensitive men like Sir Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar feel humiliated abroad. His appeal to real patriotism, so far as such Indians are concerned, will fall on deaf ears. But in his address to the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, Sir Shanti Swaroop raised another issue, that relating to anti-Indian propaganda abroad. We have already seen how Government spokesmen both in Whitehall and New Delhi try to characterise statements by Congress leaders as fantastic although they reflect an essentially true state of affairs. Here is another side of the picture as reported by Sir Shanti Swaroop:

During their tour the Mission came across an article in an influential journal that a drowning Brahmin refused to be rescued by a Harijan—the Untouchable. The Mission drew the Agent General's notice to such propaganda. They also contacted the Editor of the journal who, at first was prepared to publish a signed contradiction by the delegation but subsequently said he would be prepared to publish an article by them and not a contradiction. There were such stories in the Daily American press and they had drawn the attention of the Government here. "We must try to contradict them," he said, "because really we are not a nation of savages."

Not much comment is needed on this, may we say, fantastic lie. But the question does intrude itself: What have the Government of India and their Agent-General in America done about it? Lakhs of rupees belonging to the people of this country are being spent in America to explain the "facts" about India. We now know the objectionable nature of most of them. What we want to know is whether Government, apart from deep antagonism to the Congress and the freedom movement, owe some obligation to the people of India who are being slandered in America.

Frankly Speaking

A Moscow Hint

China is, like Britain or America, an ally of Russia in the war against the Axis. It is, therefore, natural that the head of the Chinese Government, Generalissimo Chiang-kai-Shek should send Marshal Stalin a message of high tribute to the Red Army on the occasion of its twenty-seventh anniversary. It is also natural that Moscow Radio should, as in the case of similar tributes by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, broadcast the Generalissimo's message. But the significance about the latter lies in the fact that it refers to "the single great idea" of "the struggle against the aggressors in the east and the west". The Moscow Radio by giving approving publicity to such a statement furnishes another indication of Russia's plans against Japan in the near future.

Tokio's Trials

The Americans have struck another blow at the already humiliated Japanese fleet or rather what remains. Admiral Mischer's Task Force has again returned to the scene of its recent triumph right inside Japanese home waters and hammered once more the Tokio and other areas. Details of the assault have not yet been given but it is possible to assume that the Japanese Fleet agam kept safely away and that air resistance was as feeble as before. This is a great moral blow to Japan. Tokyo, however, has suffered quite a grievous material blow too. About 200 super forts followed the naval planes and wrought such havoc that 65 acres of industrial Tokyo are now in ruins. The super-forts have now entered the fight in real strength. This fact coupled with American naval supremacy in Japan's home waters and the certain capture of Iwojima points to the imminence of extremely important developments.

Drive On Cologne

The other day General Eisenhower said that his intention was to destroy the German forces west of the Rhine. There are six divisions in the sector of Eisenhower's main offensive and according to one correspondent the job of destruction has begun well on these six divisions. Another interesting development is that the Americans having captured Julich and Duren are now only 16 miles from Cologne. With their bridgehead firmly established across the Roer and rapidly extending in width and depth, the fight for Cologne, however, tough should not take long to end in favour of General Eisenhower. But if Cologne is captured the crossing of the Rhine itself will become appreciably easier. There is yet a possibility of a co-ordinated ground assault on the heart of Germany from the East and the West.

Spare The Library

It appears that the Government of India has not yet given up its intention to requisition the People's Free Reading Room and Library at Dhobi Talao for war purposes. If no other or better place was available one could understand Government's choice of these premises. But other places are available or can be made available. The library is chosen merely for greater convenience. But it is most unfair to a vast number of readers, who in these days need to study current politics including the progress of the war. Government itself is spending vast funds over war publicity. It is grossly inconsistent as well as unfair to deprive thousands of people of the use of a free library in a central place. Free libraries are pitifully few in the city, considering its fast-growing population. If the Government is not enlightened enough to add to them, let it spare one of the oldest and most serviceable ones.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Mr. M. S. Babre of Dadar suggests suspension of all vehicular traffic on D'Silva Road, Dadar, between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. every day to avoid inconvenience to the large clerical fraternity which returns home during those hours and also to the housewives who go to the market near the station.

* * *

The organisation of a Stenographers' Association is urged by "A Victim" who enumerates the hardships of the profession under hard task-masters who extort work beyond office hours, without extra remuneration and who ill-treat the stenographers at every stage.

* * *

Mr. A. Lakshmana Swamy Naidu of Rajahmundry suggests to Sanitary Engineers in big cities to use a nut called the "clearing nut" or "kathaka" (in Sanskrit) as a substitute for alum for purifying water. He points out it is a good agent for purification and is easily available in Bengal, and other parts of India.

* * *

Mr. V. V. Nene of Chembur voices the grievances of teachers in the District Local Board service in the Bombay suburban area that the monthly salary of Rs. 34 (including Rs. 14 of dearness allowance) for the primary grade, is a starvation wage. He wants the teachers in the suburbs to be treated on par with those in the city in matters of pay because the cost of living in suburbs is as exorbitant as that in the city.

* * *

Mr. Deodhar Sharma of Muttra, U. P., refers to a recent move on the part of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and some Indian Princes to build a temple at Katra Keshav Deo in Muttra the birth-place of Shree Krishna and to open a "Gita Library" and a "Gita School". As the Secretary of the Shree Krishna Janmabhoomi Jirnodhar Samiti, Mr. Sharma appeals to Hindus everywhere to help Pandit Malaviya with funds.

* * *

Mr. M. H. Vyas, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay and Suburban Hotel-keepers' Association, complains that the clientele in tea shops has dropped to ten per cent of the normal, due to the use of skim milk powder. Mr. Vyas says that the present stock of skim milk powder supplied to hotels to last for 14 days may actually last 4 months. He urges the withdrawal of the order regarding the compulsory use of skim milk powder in hotels.

* * *

Mr. Michael M. Gomes of Bassein Road appeals to the Collector of Thana to move the Government to raise the quota of kerosene, rice and sugar allowed for villagers in the district. He points out that the 2 pints of kerosene per family per month is just sufficient for the first week of the month. The reduction of sugar quota from 15 tolas to 10 per head per month is hopelessly inadequate. He urges the raising of the rice quota to the level allowed for Bombay's labour population namely 1 1/2 units per head.

U. S. Plane Bombs Portuguese Town In China

LISBON, Feb. 26: The Portuguese Prime Minister's Office quotes a report from the Governor of Macao (Portuguese Colony in China) that after a Japanese plane had made a forced landing there and had been seized in accordance with the International Law, an American four-engined plane bombed the town "causing damage and casualties."

The Portuguese Government had protested.—Reuter.

GANDHI-ITES' DILEMMA

(By K. G. MASHRUWALA)

Many Congressmen and other workers seem a little perplexed about the manner of working out the "Constructive Programme." There is unprecedented unanimity in extolling that programme; every one seems anxious to forward it. But when they approach Gandhiji with their plans they feel that he is not sufficiently helpful. This is all the more perplexing to them, because really it is his ideas that they are anxious to work out in a manner, which to them appears so obviously efficient and thorough. And yet, he does not seem to appreciate their approach. This feeling is not confined to Congressmen hitherto known for their zeal in politics and parliamentary methods only, but also to whole-time constructive workers.

Most of us, workers, have passed a major part of our lives working institutions with well-framed constitutions, rules, office-bearers, etc. We are also habituated to organise and propagate our work through meetings, conferences, committees, etc. We work in pursuance of a duly passed resolution or by the order of a duly appointed officer. When, therefore, we are now called upon to concentrate our attention upon the Constructive Programme, in the absence of Congress Committees, we think of creating other machinery similar to them. We think that the work would be best done, if we had a central 'driving' agency, with its provincial and district committees and so on. In order to acquaint the people with our ideas, we want to have all-India gatherings to be followed in turn by provincial, district and ultimately village conferences. We would also have travelling organisers and detailed instructions, circulars and periodicals and so forth. Since, for more than two years now, we have had to fast in respect of these, our appetite, for them has, perhaps, been all the more whetted.

But when we go to Gandhiji, with our ideas, we do not get a warm response, even if he does not turn them down at once. It would seem that in his passion for simplicity and decentralisation he would even let things be done crudely and haphazardly. Some think Gandhiji was not so in the past. Has he changed? And, if so, is it a sign of more clear and vigorous thinking, or is it old age?

AUGUST RESOLUTION.

To find an answer to this, let us recall the August Resolution. Towards the end, it says:

"A time might come when it may not be possible to issue instructions or for instructions to reach our people and when no Congress Committees can function. When this happens every man and woman who desires freedom and strives for it must be his own guide urging him on along the hard road where there is no resting place and which leads ultimately to the independence and deliverance of India".

If I remember correctly, as early as 1940, when symbolical satyagraha was started, Gandhiji had declared that in case of his arrest, he did not intend to appoint any successor and wanted every Congressman to be his own leader. An almost identical resolution was passed by the Working Committee in 1931 on the eve of the Gandhi-Irwin negotiations. For Gandhiji, the occasion to put this declaration of his into practice came upon his release "on medical grounds". So far as he is concerned, the state of things envisaged by the August Resolution materialised on 9th August 1942 and still continues. With very few exceptions, the Congress Committees are unable to function, and therefore the duty—or call it privilege—of every man and woman to be his own guide still stands. He wants all workers, big and small, to fulfil that duty, or say, exercise that right.

This is not mere quibbling. Gandhiji feels that it is an imperative necessity for our cause. Rightly or wrongly Gandhiji has sometimes been accused of leaving to his co-workers and followers not much initiative or latitude to work according to their lights. Often the minutest details even in respect of private and personal conduct were either laid down by him or had to be previously approved by him. He reserved to himself alone the right to go wrong. This has resulted, according to his critics, in nurturing diffidence amongst workers. The habit of getting detailed instructions from him has grown so strong that there is now a disinclination to reach any decision without previously consulting him, or "seeking his blessings" as it is called!

WORKERS TO DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES

Whether the charge laid against Gandhiji is true or not, Gandhiji is now anxious to see that workers—political or constructive—hereafter learn to work on their own responsibility and initiative and develop courage to even make mistakes and learn from them. He wants to train workers so that they might chalk out their own programmes and the method of developing them, and find suitable men and means for the same all by themselves. During all these years, but especially after his release, he has given more than mere indications of his own ideas, inclinations and methods. Even now, if any one seeks his advice with a view to get further clarification, he does not refuse it, unless he feels that the object of the enquirer is to shirk thinking or deciding for himself. It is, indeed, the keystone of his conception of Swaraj. However much he may have been charged with being a dictator, he has never been very enthusiastic about institutions directing work from above. He has created several all-India institutions, but he never believed in making them function as such for all time. He has always longed to see institutions growing up from single villages from bottom upwards and outwards. He has not been unmindful of larger or central institutions; but he has wanted them to be created by smaller bodies, and not the other way round. Even in political institutions, his idea of village Swaraj is not a Panchayat created under an act of the central or provincial legislatures, but of a village Panchayat established by the villagers themselves. The central or provincial government has to be a creation of several village Panchayats and is to possess only such powers as the village Panchayats might give to it. If a village Panchayat goes wrong, the body capable of punishing or suspending it would, according to him, be the villagers themselves, and not a provincial or the central government. But if the latter did not function satisfactorily, it should be possible for the various Panchayats to dismiss it.

These are almost his settled ideas. But he knows that there are other people in the country, including Congressmen, who hold different views. They believe in "strong" central institutions, uniform plans laid down with precise details and regimentation in their execution. His non-violence requires him to give them the fullest latitude. But his own mind is unable to think too closely along their lines or to think for them. That is why when the other day some parliamentarians put to him questions regarding work in and through legislatures, he showed unwillingness to give any "ruling." He asked them to decide for themselves; if necessary they might consult other people of their way of thinking, but they must have the courage to take a decision at the risk of going wrong and the attendant consequences. So also in the working of the Congress committees as party organizations.

SERVICE OF VILLAGERS

On the Constructive Programme side also, while on the one hand he has advocated "all-round" service of the villagers and has appointed a co-ordinating committee to guide it, on the other he has been strongly advising individual workers to work singly instead of in groups; to work with local colleagues of their own selection and with funds and other help obtained as far as possible through their own effort. He asks each worker to settle his own plan and build his own prestige instead of borrowing the same from a strong central organisation.

But, in this field too, he is aware that there are many old and tried workers who believe in orthodox methods. to them also he says, "If that suits you better, go ahead and work in your own way. I have a feeling that ultimately you will come round to my way. But let it not be as if you had to obey me."

My own feeling is that for the time being both the processes are going to proceed simultaneously. And if we are judicious enough there need be no antagonism between the two. Much will depend upon the relations between the people and the rulers. If the rulers are determined to hold the people down unless otherwise compelled, the only and ultimate way to success will be through the Gandhian method i.e. of building up Swaraj from within and below. If my analysis is correct and if we have properly grasped the real nature of the problems that confront us and their correct solutions, the political "deadlock" and the "communal tangle" need not worry us much. When the villagers begin to live for their village community with a common purpose in life the obstructionists will have lost the power of offering effective resistance.

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES IN BOMBAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

"Grow more Fish" is a new feature of Agriculture Department of the Government of India. Fish has been and is an important item of food, particularly in coastal areas. Government of India recently appointed a sub-committee with Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola as its Chairman to prepare long-term and short-term plans for fish development in India. That Committee has concluded its work and its report is shortly expected. Meanwhile the Government of India has appointed Dr. Beni Pershad as its Fishery Adviser. It is also encouraging various schemes of fish development in the Provinces.

Bombay: To deal with the urgent work of the development of fisheries the Bombay Government have decided to separate the Fisheries Section of the Industries Department into an independent department, and the appointment of the additional technical staff is under consideration. Various schemes designed to increase production of fresh and cured fish are (i) Marine fishing with improved nets and boats. The fishing operations owing to the types of country crafts and nets employed are limited to an area not extending 5-7 miles from the shore. The American Purse-seine net, which has been responsible for the great development of the fisheries along the Atlantic and Pacific Sea boards of North America, appears to be the most promising type for an efficient exploitation of the mid water fisheries in Indian waters. A net of this type of a length of over 500 fathoms has been locally manufactured and is being tried. With two of the power driven launches which are used for carrying fish between Bombay and the outlying fishing centres like Karwar etc. This will not be given an extensive trial, and if successful, attempts will be made to popularise it with the fishermen for the exploiting the fisheries on an extensive scale. (ii) shark fishing scheme with large fish hooks for increasing shark catches and developing the shark liver oil industry; (iii) freshwater and estuarine fish farming scheme, and (iv) improvements in the methods of curing fish.

Third Motion Picture Congress

A meeting of the managing committee of the Independent Film Producers' Association passed a resolution that the Third Motion Picture Congress should be convened by the end of March or beginning of April this year, preferably at New Delhi, to consider the immediate and long-range problems of the film industry and for submitting them to the Government for their sympathetic consideration and action, and secondly to focus the attention of the Government and the public to the industry which has great potentialities for education, information, propaganda, investment and employment.

The Committee also decided that the co-operation of all the associations connected with the industry be sought.

MUSLIM MAJLIS DISCUSSES SAPRU QUESTIONNAIRE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The All-India Muslim Majlis at its meeting here to-day under the presidentship of Mr. Abdul Majid Khwaja, discussed the questionnaire issued by the Sapru Committee. The political situation in the country with special reference to the Gandhi-Jinnah talks was also discussed. The meeting is expected to continue till Wednesday.

Among those attending the meeting are Messrs. Hafiz Mohamed Ibrahim, ex-Minister of the U.P., Mr. M. Y. Nurie, ex-Minister of Bombay, Khan Abdul Samad of Baluchistan, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, M.L.A. (Central) and Dr. A. S. Ansari, Mr. S. A. Brelvi could not attend owing to indisposition.—A. P.

Travel Or Ordeal?

More Relief For Third Class Passengers Urged

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have sent the following telegram to the Hon. Member for Communications, Government of India, on February 21:—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber wishes to draw your urgent attention to the appalling conditions of travel over the Railways prevailing at present. In the suburban section, due to the inadequacy of the service, both in number, capacity and frequency, the trains running at present are thoroughly overcrowded. Men going to or returning from essential work are needlessly held up at stations. Passengers have begun to look to their daily travel as an ordeal, which an unkind administration is thoughtlessly inflicting on them. Even the upper classes are in the same plight, as the accommodation for such classes is extremely inadequate in relation to the numbers resorting to higher-class travel.

It is no satisfaction to be told that Government are preventing such overcrowding by enforcing penal measures and by preventing travelling on footboards, etc. The Committee is constrained to say that such an attitude will not remedy the situation. People resorting to travel are doing so with a view to be in time to attend to their professions and vocations which, in many cases, are directly or indirectly connected with war work. If in enforcing passenger regulations authorities interfere with the daily travellers' timely movements, the same would have deleterious effect on commerce and industry generally and on war work particularly. The proper remedy, therefore, is to increase the frequency and number of services and, in order to enable the Railways to do so, to release locomotives and coaches and essential materials timely and in adequate number.

Similarly conditions obtaining in through train travel have assumed the nature of a public scandal. Passengers are packed like sardines in insanitary and ill-equipped compartments. Train services in several sections run without lights or with extremely inadequate lighting arrangements. If such conditions are allowed to continue any longer, the same is bound to cause serious complications. Railways are now making considerable profit from passenger service and particularly from third-class travellers; and it is nothing short of a tragedy that the best customers of Railways are treated in this scandalous manner. The Committee feels, if immediate steps are not taken to relieve the situation, the general public highly resentful to this feeling of apathy towards the Railway passengers. The Committee earnestly requests steps to end this black chapter in the history of Railway Administration in this country and to devise ways and means of meeting the situation by increased travel facilities and by improving amenities available to passengers.

Future Transport Policy

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have sent the following telegram to the Member for War Transport, Government of India, on 21-2-45:

The attention of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is drawn to reports appearing in the Press about discussion on matters relating to future transport policy with particular reference to the question road-rail co-ordination. In the absence of full information about the discussion or the decisions at the Policy Committee, the Committee naturally is not in a position to submit its views on this all-important matter. At the same time, it would appear, from such reports as are available, that Government placed before the Committee proposals designed to permit the Railways to acquire direct interest in road transport services either by starting such services of their own or in association with such services run by private enterprise. The Committee is strongly of the opinion that Railways should not be permitted to acquire in the name of road-rail co-ordination any such interests in road transport services. Road transport is performing an essential function by providing an alternative service and Committee sees no justification for the Railways being in any way authorised to interfere with or interest themselves in such a service. In view of far-reaching importance of the matter the Committee requests that Government should not take any decision on this matter without giving a full opportunity to the commercial interests to express their considered views.

Peter-Tito Agreement On Regency Issue

LONDON, Feb. 26: The Yugoslav News Agency reports that Marshal Tito and members of the Yugoslavia National Committee on the one hand and King Peter's ministers on the other have agreed on a solution of the regency problem. A joint plan has been despatched to London and the next move rests with the King.

The solution has not been disclosed, but it is generally believed that it safeguards the dignity and principle of monarchy.—Reuter.

Alexander Meets Tito: Military Aid Promised

Allied Hq., Mediterranean, Feb. 26: It is officially announced that Field-Marshal Alexander has been visiting Mashal Tito in Yugoslavia. An official 'communique' said that the following questions were discussed: co-ordination of future Allied efforts with those of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation; provision of further material help by the Allies to the Yuguslav Army in its struggle against the common enemy; and administrative arrangements between the armed forces of Marshal Tito and Field-Marshal Alexander when they eventually join hands.

Sir Harold has now left Belgrade, it was stated.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

He said shots were fired at the Royal Palace in Bucharest on Friday. He himself had a narrow escape when an attack was made on the Ministry of the Interior and a bullet passed through a window near his table.

"A handful of people, called by the population 'those without God and nation', are trying to gain power by terror and innumerable criminal acts", General Radescu declared.

—Bucharest message.

* * *

Situation in Sind as obtaining on Sunday February 25 according to up to date reports:

(1) Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah is determined to ignore his defeat claiming that it was a freak accident.

(2) Sir Ghulam Hussain reports the return to his fold of the seven straying M.L.A.'s and announces that he commands a majority of Muslim M.L.A.'s and remains its Leader. WHILE the Muslim League Assembly Party has met and passed a vote of confidence in Mr. G. M. Syed whom it has elected as Leader in place of Sir Ghulam Hussain.

(3) Mr. Moula Baksh, brother of the late Allah Baksh is to be sworn in as a Minister of Sir Ghulam's Muslim League Cabinet without joining the Muslim League and

(4) Qaide-e-Azam M. A. Jinnah and His Excellency are, both of them, still silent.

With the above data in your head and an ice-pack on it you are welcome to try and work out the correct position.

* * *

Mir Ghulam Ali Talpur and Pir Illahi Baksh, Ministers, denounce the Assembly voting as "the most disgraceful episode in the history of a political organisation of the status of the Muslim League."

Up to date, it is.

* * *

By the way, these Honourable Ministers claiming that the dissidents have returned and that the Ministry again enjoy a majority, proceed to declare that Mr. G. M. Syed is guilty of having brought about "the estrangement of relations between the Muslim League and the members of the League Party in the Assembly."

Add this interesting confession to the data given above. Also, add a corresponding amount of ice.

* * *

The District Magistrate of Sylhet (Assam) has prohibited the display in public of the Congress flag within the district of Sylhet, says an A.P.I. report.

Which apart from being a glorious achievement of the nameless hero, also shows how successfully the Saadullah Ministry can serve two Masters.

* * *

According to Reuter's Special Correspondent Allied troops are now 16 miles to Cologne.

Let us see which falls first, Cologne or Berlin.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Pay your doctor bills promptly. One should be grateful to those who spare life.

* * *

Don't think that because a man does you a favour he is under everlasting obligation to you.

* * *

If all thieves were compelled to wear prison garb, stripes would always be the prevailing fashion.

* * *

Charitable is the woman who doesn't put her thoughts of other women into words.

* * *

For every man who is unable to stand prosperity there are millions who would like to try.

* * *

There is one thing to be said in favour of American girls who marry foreign noblemen—they are not mercenary.

Liquidation Of Illiteracy

Since the Congress organisation of Bombay has taken to the constructive programme, much work is being done in various directions one of the chief among them being the spread of literacy. A special Committee called the Liquidation of Illiteracy Committee has been formed for the work and this Committee has formulated a plan of extensive literacy work in mill and factory areas. A number of part time teachers will be required for the success of this plan. I, therefore, appeal to the enlightened public of Bombay to rally in their hundreds to help the cause of literacy. Intending teachers should send their names, addresses and suitable hours of work to our office in "Yusuf Building, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay." There are several persons who are already doing literacy work independently. I request them to communicate with me with a view to enable our Committee to help them in their work. Those wishing to start new centres as their own initiative should also correspond with us.

I hope this will appeal to the patriotic young men and women of the city and they will come forward to help in the spread of literacy.

NALINI KULKARNI,
Secretary Liquidation of Illiteracy Committee.

Americans Progress North-East Of Manila

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Manila, Feb. 26.

The towns of San Isidro and Montalban were captured yesteday by the 14th Corps of infantrymen, according to last night's Communique.

The First Cavalry Disivion is operating near Antipolo, 18 miles east of Manila. Patrols have pushed from Rosario towards Baguio, the summer capital.

Bombers left a 5,000 ton Japanese tanker ablaze and sinking off the French Indo-China coast. Other bombers sank two Japanese landing craft with 300 troops in Sakishima island, near Formosa.

Montalban is about 10 miles north-east of the outskirts of Manila.—Reuter.

Indo-Australian Trade Relations

Melbourne, Monday:

Mr. S. P. Jain, Bengal industrialist, speaking at a Commerce Chamber reception to the Indian trade delegation, said, "any trade development between India and Australia that did not aim at giving more employment for the people will be short lived. Because labour costs are higher here business leaders in each country must work out a system to enable Australia to produce goods requiring a greater percentage of labour. Australia will be well advised to follow the lead of the Indian Government in appointing a committee to investigate extension of trade with other countries."—Reuter.

CK'S GOLDEN JUBILEE MATCH

C.C.I. XI PILE UP 386 FOR 5 IN C. K.'S GOLDEN JUBILEE MATCH

CENTURIES BY MANKAD AND MERCHANT

By J. C. MAITRA

The C.C.I. XI batting first in Col. Nayudu Golden Jubilee Cricket Match piled up 386 runs for the loss of 5 wickets at the Brabourne Stadium on Monday. Vinoo Mankad and Vijay Merchant in a most productive first wicket partnership of 236 runs scored 121 and 130 respectively. Old Deodhar was out first ball to C. S.

CROWD MODREATE

The crowd at the Stadium was not as big as was expected. About 15.000 fans were present on the opening day of the Golden Jubilee Match Perhaps many people suspected that several of the prominent players selected for the match would not take part in it for some reason or other. At it turned out with the exception of Joe Hardstaff, S. N. Banerjee and L. Amarnath all have joined the lists. I expect therefore that there will be a bigger crowd to-day.

VIJAY MERCHANT AS OPENING BATSMAN

Prof. Deodhar won the toss and elected to bat on a batsman's paradise. Surprising as it may seem to many, he sent in Vijay Merchant and Vinoo Mankad to open the C.C.I. innings. But, as I have always held Vijay is an opening batsman par excellence if he is not bothered with the worries of captaincy. Only when he is burdened with the leadership it is wiser for him to stand down to the fourth or fifth position, so that he may bat with confidence and courage, without its responsibility weighting him down from the start. Not that he is incapable of fighting with his back to the wall. He has frequently shown that he can. But then the critical stage must face him.

FAILURE OF MADRAS SPEED MERCHANT

On the present occasion he batted splendidly for a period of 270 minutes to knock up 130 runs which included 10 hits to the boundary. None of the bowlers C. K. employed worried him in the least. C. R. Rangachari who is acclaimed in Madras as the fastest bowler in India to-day, did not create any impression on the batsmen. His pace can hardly be compared with that of Mahomed Nissar or 'Shorte' Banerjee, although he ssems to have good control over his length.

FINE INNINGS BY VINOO

Vinoo Mankad played one of the finest innings of his career. During his 227 minutes stay at the wickets, he compiled 121 runs on his own account in a total of 236 for the first wicket. Fourteen fours were included in his tally. The rate of scoring was pretty fast after lunch, as many as 81 runs being knocked up within an hour. Still people shouted at Vijay and Vinoo to hit out or get out—of course, it was after they had registered their centuries. It was really due to their barracking that both of them threw away their wickets!

C. K. CRITICISED

Some people made adverse comments on C. K. for not employing his brother C. S. and Sarwate in the pre-lunch period. They went to the length of saying that he was conserving their energies, for the final match in the National Championship. It so happened that when he engaged their services after the interval they were severely punished. It was only after tea C. S. was able to fill his bag. Nevertheless it was worth trying them when the other bowlers had failed to dislodge the batsmen.

CREDIT FOR RUSI MODI

The man who was responsible for breaking up what appeared to be an invincible partnership was Rusi Modi who had only clean bowled Mankad but also added Abdul Hafeez to the list of his victims in a similar manner. Hafeez could contribute only 19 to the pool.

Thereafter C. S. had an excellent opportunity of doing the hat trick after claiming the wickets of Merchant and Deodhar he strived to victimise. Kishenchand but failed. The latter stayed for an hour to gather 50 including 5 fours. Were he not a little rash at this stage, he might not lost his wicket in the manner he did.

COMPTON'S SPLENDID FIELDING

Particularly noticeable on the match was the splendid fielding of Dennis Compton the English Test Cricketer. Rangachari on the other hand, was barracked a good deal for his weak ground fielding although he showed a good deal of improvement towards the end of the day.

It now seems that the C.C.I. XI who have still Vijay Hazare in, would amass a tall figure. Any way the match promises to be an exhilarating one.

MONDAY'S MATCH

A big holiday crowd witnessed the opening of the Col. Nayudu Golden Jubilee Cricket Match which began at the Brabourne Stadium to-day between a team sponsored by the C.C.I. and another led by C. K. Nayudu.

The C.C.I. team was captained by the redoubtable old D. B. Deodhar, and both sides included veterans of All-India fame.

NAYUDU TEAM.

C. K. Nayudu; K. V. Bhandarkar, C. S. Nayudu; C. R. Rangachari; C. T. Sarwate; R. B. Nimbalkar (wk.); R. S. Modi; Mushtaq Ali; Denis Compton; M. G. Jagdale; Gul Mohmed.

RESERVES:—J. N. Bhaya; H. Gaekwad.

C.C.I. TEAM.

D. B. Deodhar; E. S. Maka (w.k.); Amir Elahi; M. S. Baloach; J. B Khot; Vinoo Mankad; V. M. Merchant; V. S. Hazare; G. Kishenchand; R. S. Cooper; Abdul Hafeez

RESERVES:—Anwar Hussain; N. H. Colah.

Deodhar winning the toss elected to bat and sent out Mankad and Merchant to open the game for the C.C.I. Rangachari opened the attack from the Churchgate end and Gul Mohmed followed from the pavilion side. Fairly rapid scoring was witnessed from the very start, and the first 50 appeared on the board exactly in as many minutes, of which Merchant was responsible for 30 and Mankad 20.

Phadkar who was to play on Nayudu's side could not come, and the absence of this speed—Merchant eased the task of the rivals. The first change in bowling was effected at 40 when Denis Compton took over from Rangachari. After 50 Mushtaq Ali replaced Gul Mohmed. These medium—paced bowlers did not impress the batsmen who punished them mercilessly thus adding rapidly to the score. After 80 C. S. Nayudu himself tried the leather, and kept down the pace of rungetting. The first century was hoisted after 105 minutes of the game.

Gul Mohmed again came from the pavilion end, and Mankad snicking him in the gully for four reached his 50. In Rangachari's over that followed Merchant also stealing a single completed his 50.

When the game closed for lunch the pair had pushed the score to 114. Both Merchant and Mankad were unbeaten with 50 and 62 respectively to their credit.

POST-LUNCH PLAY

After lunch some exhilarating game was witnessed, both the batsmen hitting out in all directions. At 140 the slow spinners C. S. Nayudu and C. T. Sarwate were brought in, amid cheers for the first time. Compton and Gul Mohmed were brought back after 170 and thereafter the score again began to mount rapidly. Mankad, successively hitting Compton was the first to reach his century, for which he took 178 minutes to complete. Merchant at this stage was 91 and the total 194.

Merchant then went up adding singles and doubles and reached his 100 with a single off Sarwate who was again brought in from the pavilion end. Merchant and Mankad had so far hit ten fours each.

TWO "LIVES"

At 205 new ball was brought in and Rangachari operated it first. Both Merchant and Mankad had each a "life" off this bowler. First Merchant was dropped by Nimbalkar behind the wickets, and in the second over Mankad was missed in the slips by Jagdale.

It stood to Mody's credit to capture the first wicket of the day. This he did in his fourth over when he clean-bowled Mankad (236—1—121). Mankad stayed at the wickets for 205 minutes and his partnership with Vijay Merchant had given a solid foundation to his side.

Abdul Hafeez joined Merchant. The score advanced slowly, and 250, went up the board. A little later Mody, who was bowling at good length, had his second victim in Abdul Hafeez whom he clean-bowled (266—2—19). Mody's analysis at this stage stood at 8—1—35—2.

Hazare joined Merchant and when tea was taken the score stood at 267 Merchant not-out 119.

After tea Hazare faced Sarwate and pushed the total to 270 in the very first over. C. S. came from the pavilion end. With these two stalwarts on the attack side a slump set in the game, and runs came in too slowly. A great change came when at 291 C. S. Naidu cast a deadly spell when he clean-bowled Merchant with a grand off-break (291—3—130). He followed this up and dismissed Deodhar off his very next delivery again clean-bowled. (291—4—0).

KISHENCHAND OPENS WITH FOUR.

Kishenchand came next and opened his account by driving C. S. Nayudu in his next over straight to the Governor's pavilion for four. A little later Kishenchand sweeping Sarwate on the fine leg sent up the third century of his side on the board. Lively game then followed, Kishen doing most of the scoring. Quickly he overtook Hazare's score and reached his 30 in 20 minutes. Thirty minutes before close 350 were on the board of which Hazare claimed 32 and Kishenchand 39. After ten minutes Kishen reached his 50 in a game of 57 minutes having to his credit five hits to the boundary.

Kishenchand did not to survive long. C. S. Nayudu soon dismissed him by getting him stumped behind the wickets (369—5—50).

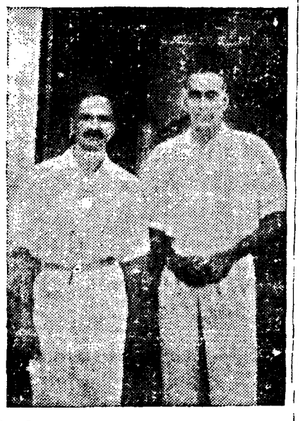
Cooper came out next and broke his duck with a single in the cover. In the last over before close Hazare reached his 50 with a four in the country off C. S. Nayudu. When the stumps were drawn for the day the score stood at 386 for 5.

C. C. I. 1ST INNINGS

Vinoo Mankad, b Mody	121
V. M. Merchant, b C. S. Nayudu	130
Abdul Hafeez, b Mody	19
V. S. Hazare, batting	50
D. B. Deodhar, b C. S. Nayudu	0
Kishenchand st. b C. S. Nayudu	50
R. S. Cooper, batting	5
Extras	11
Total (for 5 wkts.)	386

Rangachari	20	4	45	0
Gul Mohmed	18	5	35	0
C. K. Nayudu	7	0	30	0
D. Compton	10	1	47	0
Mushteq Ali	10	4	15	0
C. S. Nayudu	25	2	88	3
Sarwate	22	1	76	0
Mody	12	3	39	2

Fall of wickets: 1/236; 2/266; 3/291; 4/291; 5/369.



D. B. Deodhar and Col. C. K. Nayudu, captains of respective teams participating in the Col. C. K. Nayudu Golden Jubilee Match which commenced today at Brabourne Stadium

Canadian General Elections

Major Political Parties Speeding Up Preparations

OTTAWA (Canada), Feb. 25.

Major political parties are speeding up activities in preparation of the general election as the result of cancellation of nine dominion by-elections scheduled for April 23 and the announcement that the Parliament is to be dissolved before that date.

A check up of the six recognised National Parties indicates 800 candidates for 245 Commons seats. In Quebec's 65, seats are closely contested by independents; the figure will probably be nearer 900.

French Canadian dissatisfaction with the Government's policy of military conscription makes it probable that such will be the case. Cancellation of the by-election is taken by political observers as a proof that Prime Minister King has abandoned any idea of extending the Parliament's life. The latest date suggested by observers for the election is June 11.—Reuter.

100 INJURED IN CLASH IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Feb. 26: One hundred people were injured when civilians of Drummondville clashed early Sunday morning with the Provost Corps and the Canadian Mounted Police in search of deserters and draft dodgers. The situation was at one time considered so serious that a nearby army training centre was ordered to stand by.

The latest reports says complete quiet reigns.

The trouble started when a crowd of about a thousand gathered outside the Drummondville Police Headquarters with the apparent intention of rescuing ten arrested men due to be taken to Montreal.

"Rip Van Winkle" Learns About World War II

NEW YORK, Feb. 26: A real Rip Van Winkle has been found in Lewiston, Idaho.

William Moreland, aged 44, has just found out about World War II.

In 1932 he "did not like the look of Roosevelt" when he was elected, so he went into the hills and for 13 years has lived by his hunting, not speaking to a soul.

When the Government finally grabbed him and asked whether he had registered for the military call-up, Moreland was staggered.

"To fight in the war?" he queried. "For heaven's sake, who's got us into that?"—GLOBE.

Muslim League Preparing For Elections

DHARWAR, Feb. 26: Addressing a public meeting of the Muslims of Dharwar last night Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, said that the League was justified in contesting all elections to legislatures and local bodies to refute the Congress claim to represent the whole of India. He said that elections all over India had clearly proved that the Muslim League was the only body representing the Muslim India.—A. P.

Potato Price

BOMBAY: The price of potatoes sold at Government grain shops and godowns in Bombay City and suburbs has been reduced to as -/1/6 per pound.—A. P.

Fazalbhoy Returns From U.S.A.

KARACHI, Feb. 26.

Mr Akbar Fazalbhoy, one of the members of the Business Delegation to the United States returned to India today. He will be leaving for Bombay on Thursday.—A. P.

ON ROAD TO MANDALAY

Jap Patrol Base Captured After Triple Attack

Indian Troops Beat Off Counter-Attacks With Bayonets And Rifle Butts

KANJAN, south of the Irrawaddy, Feb. 24.

After a brief lull the spotlight again turned on the Fourteenth Army's push towards Mandalay when a west country battalion put in a combined infantry-tanks-air attack on a Jap patrol base.

Their objective was the tiny village of Kanjan, about thirty miles west of Mandalay, from where the enemy has been sending out strong patrols to "jitter" our outposts. British infantry, supported by Indian-manned tanks, advanced towards the village just as 12 Hurricane bombers had finished pounding enemy positions.

A party of Japs cunningly hid behind the wreckage of a crashed 'zero' and temporarily held up our advance by firing the aircraft's machineguns which were still in working order.

MOPPING UP

Despite the enemy's well-sited positions, which commanded all approaches to the village, and continuous mortar and shell fire our infantry and tanks pushed the Japs towards a Chaung where they were mopped up later by the tanks accompanied by men of an Indian battalion.

More Japs were buried or blown in when the tanks over-ran their bunker positions. Madras sappers and miners, following close behind, made the destruction certain by exploding beehive-shaped charges on top of the bunkers.

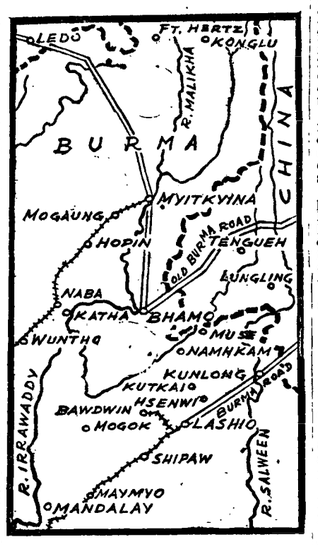
In the first eight days since the crossing of the Irrawaddy our troops have beaten back a score of enemy counter-attacks. With air and artillery support our infantry have accounted for about 500 of the enemy. Our own losses by comparison have been light.

Most determined counter-attacks were faced by Indian troops in the western sector of the bridge-head. They lost no ground, writes an Indian army observer.

PATHAN OFFICER'S BRAVERY

During one action an Indian platoon was holding a position on the outer rim of the bridgehead. The first Jap attack came in just before mid-night and was beaten off.

Then the enemy came on in wave after wave. When their ammunition ran out our troops went in with bayonets and their rifle butts. Their officer, a young Pathan, Lt. H. H. Khan, was wounded in the battle but during its closing stages he took on a Jap officer in a hand-to-hand fight and killed him.—A. P.



ANOTHER BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS IRRAWADDY

City Of Five Thousand Pagodas Captured

A. H. Q. ALFSEA, Feb. 26.

Fourteenth Army have thrown another bridgehead across the Irrawaddy and have captured Pagan, twenty miles north of Chauk and about 96 miles south-west of Mandalay, writes Donogh Macdonagh, A. P. I. war correspondent.

The exact point at which the river was crossed has not been given but it is stated to be about two-thirds of the distance between the Irrawaddy and Chindwin Delta to the north and Chauk to the south.

British troops were first into the battle for the bridgehead quickly followed by Punjabi infantry. At first the Japanese put up strong machine-gun and artillery opposition but this was silenced by heavy air bombardment. British and Indian troops are now across the river in strength and latest news states that the bridgehead is two miles deep and four thousand yards long.

The landing was an extremely hazardous one. The Irrawady in the Pagan area is about 1,600 yards wide with a swift current and shifting sandbanks. Cliffs rising seventy feet guard the east bank. These cliffs are cut by nullahs or gurges down which the monsoon floods race to the river. It was these nullahs which provided the beach-heads for the landing.

Shortly after the first troops landed tanks, bulldozers and other equipment were brought across while bombers continued to blast the Japanese cliffside defences.

EFFECTIVE AIR SUPPORT

An Indian Army observer writes:—

By midday on D-Day the bridgehead was 1,000 yards wide and 1,000 yards deep. One British company got safely across during the night but owing to engine trouble daylight found a second company some distance from the far bank. The Japanese at once brought down accurate machine-gun fire and there were casualties among our men.

Thunderbolts, Mitchells and other aircraft in support blasted enemy positions on the cliff and Indian and British gunners standing by brought down smoke. There was no more opposition to the landing.

Punjab Infantry were the next across and quickly deployed on the opposite bank to push inland.

Some of the toughest fighting was done by the Burma Regiment, which is formed from men who formerly belonged to the Burma Frontier Force and the military police.

Two companies of Punjabis attacked and cleared an enemy stronghold lying between the bridgehead area and a village near Pagan.

It was difficult fighting. The enemy sat secure in a 40-foot tunnel inside the hill and from the tunnel there were passages leading to living quarters and store rooms.

Tanks blasted the mouth of the tunnel, but the moment they withdrew enemy snipers opened fire. Our troops got on top of the positions and stood there with grenades in hand ready to throw while tanks still blasted the tunnel mouth.

The village was then occupied. East of the village men of the Burma Regiment had to tackle an even stiffer proposition. The enemy positions were based on ancient catacombs built inside two hills less than 200 yards apart. There were entrances on all sides and from each machine-guns fired.

Snipers posts and listening posts had been dug and connected to the entrances to the catacombs by zigzag trenches. Our infantry swarmed all round the entrances but were pinned down by machine-gun fire from concealed positions. Tanks roared up close to the hillside, and temporarily silenced the enemy machine-guns, but the moment they withdrew the hillside became alive again.

Three times men of the Burma Regiment obtained a foothold and each time they were forced off. Finally they went in again and by watching the tunnel entrances picked off the enemy snipers until the garrison was reduced.

DUMPS IN PAGODAS

Commander of the Punjabi Company is Major K. L. G. Gorvett of Lahore, Punjab. Pagan was captured by Sikhs.

When they finally went in strength into Pagan they found many food and weapon dumps left by the fleeing enemy in some of the thousands of pagodas of this historic city of the east.

The troops who made this new crossing reached the Irrawaddy after a push down the Gangaw valley.

Brushing aside scattered enemy opposition involving in some cases fierce local actions they reached the banks of the river a month after the fall of Gangaw. Tactical surprise was achieved.

Pagan, an ancient city of the Burmese kings, is one of the wonders of the eastern world, famous for its five thousand pagodas.

It was comparable in its day with anything described by Marco Polo. Fortunately it has been saved from damage.

Drive Towards Oilfields

The A.P.I. Correspondent Donogh MacDonagh also writes: The crossing was made on St. Valentine's Day. Yenangyat which is on the west-bank of the Irrawaddy about ten miles south-west of Pagan has also been captured.

The crossing places Fourteenth Army in position for a drive on Burma's richest oilfields. Petroleum is Burma's most valuable mineral product. Three years ago the oil-wells at Chauk and Yenangyaung further south produced 70,000 gallons of crude oil daily. Most of it was exported to India for refining. The plant is modern and there is a three-hundred-mile pipeline running from the fields to Rangoon.

The Japanese in the oilfield area were recently reported to be busy building defences.

Only 15 Indians In China

Travancore Student's Experience

CHUNGKING: Indian exchange students in China consider themselves pioneers on the road to closer Sino-Indian relations. That is the opinion of C. K. Narayanan Nair, a young Indian student from Travancore, who has been in China for fifteen months.

There are some 10,000 Chinese in India, he said, and only about 15 Indians in China. "Our two countries have a lot in common, and I hope more student exchanges will be effected between the two countries".

Nair and nine other students came to China to study in Chinese universities under a cultural exchange plan set up by the Chinese and Indian Governments. Three have returned to India, and Nair expects to follow within a few weeks. The others are scattered in universities around Chengtu, Kunming and this city. Nair is one of three exchange scholars at the National Central University in Shapingpa in the suburbs of Chungking. The others are K. M. Ishaq and Ajmal Saeed, both from the Punjab.

Enthusiastic about China and his experiences here, Nair bubbles over with stories of food and friends, of teachers who are kind enough to lecture to him in English, and of Chinese customs which have kept him fascinated for the past fifteen months.

"We are getting the best that could possibly be given students in China today", Nair said. As exchange students they are better treated than Chinese students. They are given a room each with an electric light, a bed, a table and chairs, whereas Chinese students sleep in bunks eight to a room. His life in China is not as comfortable as it used to be in India. "But our stay here is in itself an education", he went on, "because the hard life of Chinese students is beyond the imagination of the average Indian student."

For personal expenses the school authorities give Indian exchange students enough money to spend, and the sum is much larger than that of Chinese students.

Nair is a student of agricultural chemistry. He finds laboratory equipment sadly inadequate in China, but he had no difficulty in getting along with lectures. His professors, he said, go out of their way to help him understand. When he is present they lecture in English.

Ishaq, one of Nair's student colleagues, has more difficulty in studying, because his major subject is philosophy and he has a language barrier to overcome. He studied Chinese and can now read and write 2,000 Chinese characters. He can handle simple letters and hopes by the end of the year to be able to read the newspapers.

Nair thinks that Chinese girls, many of them alone and thousands of miles from their homes, will set an example of courage and a high degree of emancipation to Indian girl students.

One day Nair was invited to a party. He dressed in his native south-Indian costume to attend. Before he had walked 500 steps from his door, a line of 600 people was following down the street. The children called out "Indu jen": meaning, "India man."

Nair will talk and write about China when he returns home.—Globe.

Sind Government's Labour Board

KARACHI, Feb 25.

Government have reconstituted the Advisory Board for Labour, consisting of Minister for Education as Chairman and Commissioner of Labour as Secretary, and 28 other members being the representatives from recognised associations. The functions of the Board will be to offer expert opinion and advice on all important matters concerning labour. The board will also examine comprehensive problems conduct surveys of labour and devise schemes for the development of better relations between employers and employees.—A. P.

Shia-Sunni Trouble In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Feb. 26

Twenty-nine Muslims who attempted to defy the various orders promulgated by the District Magistrate of Lucknow during 'Barawafat' were arrested to day and, following summary trials, were convicted and sentenced by a Special Magistrate to imprisonment and fine.

Of the arrested persons, including those attempting to take out processions and reciting "Madhe Sahaba", four were awarded one month's simple imprisonment each and the remaining were fined Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Elaborate police arrangements had been made. Police guards were posted at strategic points and armed police patrolled the localities where emergency orders had been enforced.—A.P.

U. S. Troops 14 Miles From Cologne

Canadians Launch Attack West Of Calcar

S.H.A.E.F., (Paris) Feb. 26: American troops have captured Golzheim on the road from Dueren to Cologne and are now fourteen miles from the outskirts of the great Rhine city. Canadian troops are now less than 1000 yards from Calcar.

To-day's (Monday) German Communique reported very heavy fighting on the west front from Goch to Pruem. "In the Goch area, our troops fighting to the point of sacrifice held their main defensive system against enemy onslaught", said the Communique.

"The battle on the Roer is increasing in violence. In the Juelich area, Americans threw considerable tank forces into the battle. In Eipel, the enemy with massed forces was able to cross the Pruem at some points. On either side of Saarburg, new forces were thrown into the battle on both sides".

With the First Canadian Army Monday.—(From Reuter's Special Correspondent): Canadians who launched a new attack west of Calcar in the Rhine Maas corridor now hold a high ground just half a mile south of the town. The area of the fighting is between Udem and Calcar, and the drive is moving in a south-easterly direction towards the Hochwald forest.

While Canadians were going into attack, Allied troops south of Goch struck out to gain 1,500 yards, capturing Robbenhof and were fighting their way into Boeckelt and Hulm. Opposition was moderate, but heavy mine-fields were encountered.

SHAEF Communique

General Eisenhower's Communique today (Monday) said:

"Allied forces are now across the Roer on a wide front, and have continued to make good progress against moderate enemy resistance. North and Northeast of Linnich, we occupied Doveren, Lovenich and Ralshove and east of Julich, our units cleared the Bambach forest and captured Steinstrass.

In the Duren area the towns of Ellen, Merzenich, Binsfeld, Stockheim and Kreusau have been captured. We repulsed a tank supported counter-attack near Ellen.

The castle of Rath between Ellen and Merzenich was captured, and more than 250 prisoners were taken from the castle. Northeast and east of Vianden, we have taken Scheuren, Weidengen Ober Radan Quiaschaid Brimingen and Mettendorf. Our forces have crossed the Pruem river in an area of 7 miles north of Echternach and pushed two miles northeast of the crossing point. The towns of Weitlingen and Holsthum have been captured and we are fighting in Pettingen.

In the Saarburg area, our units have extended their bridgehead to a width of four miles and a depth of two miles. Two counter-attacks in this area have been repulsed. We cut the main highway out of Saarburg at a point three and a half miles east of the town.

In the Saarbrucken area our elements on the east of the Saar River in Germany cleared the remaining enemy from Hinterwald east of Bubingen. After three counter-attacks, have been repulsed. North of Bierbranabach, we wiped out a forty man enemy patrol at Strasbourg.

At Weeze, a formation of enemy tanks was successfully attacked and dispersed by rocket firing fighters which also hit enemy troops and fortified buildings in the Uden area.

Other medium and light bombers struck at Targets at Wegburg north of Erkelens and just east of Duren.

Last night, light bombers attacked the important communications centre of Furt and bombed targets at Berlin. Other light bombers struck at rail targets in Holland and north of the Ruhr and objectives west of the Rhine from Emmerich to Cologne."

ALLIES MAY TAKE FEW MORE WEEKS TO CRUSH GERMAN RESISTANCE

London Military Expert Analyses Strategic Situation

LONDON, February 26: With perhaps one-half of Eisenhower's armies going into battle, and Stalin's forces poised on the Oder, the last joint campaign has begun.

That does not mean the last battles, says "Daily Express" military commentator Morley Richards. They may go on for many weeks before German resistance ends.

Eisenhower said at the week-end that he plans to destroy the German forces west of the Rhine. These may not include the two panzer armies which took part in the Ardennes counter-offensive. They have been withdrawn over the river and some parts have gone to Russia.

For the Allies now it is urgent to keep every remaining German in the West engaged while the Red Army prepares its last hammer blow, and it may be expected that American and British troops will be in practically continuous action until spring.

Marshal Koniev, on the southern half of the Eastern Front, has effectively dealt with counter-attacks in Silesia, but the Russians have not yet control of all the positions needed before thrusting to Berlin.

Koniev needs Breslau cleared to free completely his communications. Zhukov must have the Baltic hold more firmly protected before making a mass crossing of the Oder.

The Rhine and Oder could be conquered—aided by bombing and possibly paratroop landings—by the end of March, says Richards. But it is not a strong possibility.

"Final Phase Of The War In The West"

"The, next and sole remaining German defence line of any power in the West is the Rhine," says the "Sunday Dispatch"—"The Germans will fight hard to hold it from us, but if they fail and we close in on the rich industrial area along the Rhine, the war is over except for mopping up."

A "Reynolds' News" correspondent cables: "It seems to me that the events of this week-end may well mark the beginning of the last phase of the war in the West."

"The six enemy divisions so far identified on this front are no more than we expected," says the "Sunday Times." "It is now obvious that the Russian offensive has depleted German reserves to the danger margin."—Globe.

Negro General Decorated

S.H.A.E.F. (PARIS), Feb. 26

General Eisenhower has conferred the Distinguished Service Medal, upon Brigadier-Generyal Benjamin O. Davis, United States' Army's, only Negro General. The Award was made for "exceptionally meritorious service" as Inspector of Troop Units in the field and as special consultant on Negro problems.—Reuter.

Dange Refused Permit To Visit North Ireland

LONDON, February 24: The "Daily Worker" to-day states that considerable indignation has been aroused in Belfast at the refusal to grant an exit permit to Mr. Dange, India's delegate to the World Trade Union Congress, to visit Northern Ireland.

The newspaper states that arrangements had been made for Mr. Dange to meet representatives of the Centre Labour and Trade Union movements by the Lord Mayor of Belfast and the Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland.—United Press of America.

Marathi Journalists' Conference

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Assistant Editor "Kesari", Poona, has been elected President of the fifth session of the Marathi Journalists Conference, to be held at Sholapur. Mr Gokhale has intimated his acceptance to Mr. Y. K. Khadilkar, President of the Standing Committee of the Conference.—A. P.

COMMON LANGUAGE OF HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

Gandhiji On Hindustani As Lingua Franca

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 26

The All-India Hindustani Prachar Sabha began its conference here to-day under the Chairmanship of Mahatma Gandhi Urdu and Hindi writers from all over India are attending the Conference.

Mahatma Gandhi, in his opening speech—which was read out by Principal Agarwal as to-day was Mahatma Gandhi's day of silence—said, "I see no reason why what was at one time the common language of both Hindus and Mussalmans should not again become our *lingua franca*."

Dr Syed Mahmud addressing the Conference said that Urdu, Hindi and Hindustani were three names of the same language, a language written as long ago as the fourteenth century by Nawab Khusro. Even during the reign of Shahjahan, it was called Hindustani by the Historian Prishta. The word Urdu, he said, according to the British was a Turkish word meaning Bazaar of Lashker, and the language spoken there was given the name of Urdu. Hindi was a beautiful word, but since Hindi used many Sanskrit words some people objected to that word, while others objected to Urdu on the ground that it contained many Persian words. In the circumstances, the best solution was to combine words common both to Hindi and Urdu. The evolution of a common language, which he said could be achieved in six months, would create unity among the people, he added.

Dr. Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, who spoke next declared that the language of Hindustan was Hindusani. differences between the Hindus and the Muslims were due to their adopting a foreign language as their "lingua franca." Urdu and Hindi had eighty per cent of words common. The remaining twenty per cent would be chosen from both the languages. He said that a Parliament of India was impossible, unless the whole of India had one language.—A P.

Italian Government Now Free Of Allied Control

LONDON, Feb. 25.—From today the Italian Government can conduct its relations with other Governments no longer indirectly through the Allied Commission, but directly. They have absolutely free right to appoint and receive ambassadors to and from all Allied and neutral countries. They will deal directly with their ambassadors in foreign countries and have their own secret channels of communication by diplomatic pouch.

Acting President of the Allied Commission Harold Macmillan has expressed "full confidence in the democratic purpose of the Italian Government."—"Globe."

Ghaus Mohd. Annexes Singles Title

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26

Ghaus Mohammad annexed the Singles title of the Central India Lawn Tennis Tournament championships to-day at the expense of Manmohan by 7—5, 6—3, 7—9, 7—5.

Miss Moodbridge proved too good for Mrs. Biship in the Ladies Singles Final whom she easily accounted by 6—4, 6—2.—A.P.

Egypt's New Premier To Follow "Wise Policy" Of Maher Pasha

Nekrashy Pasha Forms Cabinet, Takes Over Ministries Of Interior And Foreign Affairs

CAIRO, Feb. 26: Nekrashy Pasha has formed a Cabinet, which remains unchanged except that he has taken over the Ministries of the Interior and Foreign Affairs.

The Cairo radio stated to-night that the Egyptian Premier, El Nekrashy Pasha who with other Cabinet Ministers was to-day received by King Farouk said: "This Cabinet will follow the wise national policy pursued by Ahmed Maher Pasha and will be guided by your wisdom."

Egypt's declaration of war will not affect the present assistance rendered to the Allies, it is learned in authoritative British circles here.

There has for instance never been any intention of demanding the services of the Egyptian labour corps for the Far East or elsewhere, it is stated.

£1,500 A Year For Maher Pasha's Widow

CAIRO, Feb. 25: An annual pension of £1,500 for the widow of the late Premier Maher Pasha has been approved by the Egyptian Council of Ministers.

A donation of £20,000 is also to be made to his daughter.—Globe.

New Party To Demand Withdrawal Of Foreign Troops

CAIRO, (Air Mail): Makram Ebeid Pasha, Egypt's Finance Minister, has announced that nationalism and socialism are the foundations of his Wafdist Bloc.

Like Premier Ahmed Maher Pasha's Saadist Party, the Wafdist Bloc (Kotla Wafdia) is an offshoot of the Wafd. The Bloc has the support of the influential elements of Upper Egypt and has 30 of parliament's 264 seats.

Makram Pasha, who was Secretary-General of the Wafd, quarrelled with ex-Premier Moustafa Nahas Pasha, his political chief, and formed his own party in 1942.

The Kotla now has a programme—a programme that differs more in details than in essentials from those of the other political parties in Egypt.

Makram Pasha's Bloc aims at the "full realisation of Egyptian independence, both political and economic," but its domestic policy is "social justice and the elimination of the class system".

EVACUATION OF FOREIGN TROOPS.

The party declares that two of its objectives are the evacuation of foreign troops from Egyptian soil and the "fusion of the two parts of the Nile Valley, Egypt and the Sudan". It also claims a seat at the peace

(Continued In Col. 3)

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STEPS TO INCREASE TEACHERS IN INDIA

Kodanda Rao Suggests Compulsory Course In High Schools

NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

With reference to the resolutions which he moved in the Nagpur University Court recently, Mr. P. Kodanda Rao of the Servants of India Society, says in a statement:—

"The Nagpur University has taken an important step in educational reform of an all-India significance in referring to a committee my resolutions for increasing the supply of trained teachers to accelerate the pace of the Sargent Scheme of Basic Education. According to the Sargent Report, it will take India forty years after the war to reach the stage of educational progress which England had reached before the war, and the limiting factor is the supply of teachers. The chief criticism against the Scheme is that it takes too long and it is too costly. My proposals are meant to meet it.

"Teacher-training should be made a compulsory subject in all High Schools. All pupils who have completed the Matriculation course should be required to teach in Basic or adult schools for a year or two, and they should be paid stipends which will necessarily be less than salaries and will, therefore, cheapen the cost of education. Teacher-training should also be made an optional subject in the college stage, and all colleges should be persuaded to offer the course. These proposals are calculated to increase the supply of teachers and cheapen the cost without lowering standards."—United Press.

Jap Emperor Has Less Power Than Lowest Quisling

LONDON, Feb. 25.—When Tokio raid sirens howl, Emperor Hirohito descends to a Royal Shelter 80 feet below the ground under his Palace. It is richly furnished, air conditioned, and linked by direct telephone with the Nipponese War Office in order that last-minute raid reports can be flashed to the Emperor.

War has not disturbed the life of the "Son of Heaven", says a writer in the "Sunday Chronicle."

He rises early and goes to his private shrine for religious worship, later spending an hour at one of his favourite sports, tennis, golf, swimming or riding in the spacious palace grounds. For two hours each morning he receives official visitors, High Command and State officials. He eats light meals, is a teetotaller and non-smoker.

His evenings he may devote to his darkroom—he is a keen photographer and miniature camera fan.

Summing up the Emperor the writer says:

Hirohito, now 43 years old, is a nondescript little man, short and slight. Despite his background of veneration, Hirohito is to-day a pathetic puppet with less power than the lowest of Hitler's quisling rulers. The nation's real rulers are strangely unknown, hiding their anonymity under the title of "Imperial Headquarters."—GLOBE.

Madras Governor's Term Extended

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve that His Excellency the Honourable Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, should continue to hold office for a further period of six months expiring on September 26, 1945, says a Press Communique.

Madras Speaker To Contest Andhra Vice-Chancellorship

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

It is reliably learnt that Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi, former Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly has been persuaded to stand as a candidate for the Vice-Chancellorship of the Andhra University.

The election comes off on March 25. —United Press.

(Continued from column 2)

conference, specially on the committees concerned with the Middle East and the Mediterranean.

While stressing the need for closer co-operation with the Arab countries, the party programme says that the "League of Arab Nations (created at Alexandria last year) must in no way become a 'sphere of influence' of any foreign power".

The war, said Makram Ebeid Pasha, leader of the party, had brought out two facts: (1) the application of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty had not had the results hoped for by the Egyptian leaders;

(2) Egypt's social progress had not kept pace with her political development.

REVISION OF ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY.

Demanding the revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, the Kotla sets itself the aim of "obtaining the withdrawal of foreign troops from Egypt, including the Canal zone, the enforcement of provisions suspended on the pretext of wartime exigencies and the prevention of foreign intervention in Egypt's domestic affairs".

Egyptian women stand on an equal footing with men in the Kotla Wafdia's platform. No other party in Egypt has so far included equality of sexes in their programmes, although Egyptian women have already attained a fairly high degree of political emancipation.—A. P.

"Iniquitous Press Laws Must Be Repealed"

Horniman's Plea At Function To Honour Alvas On Recent Victory In High Court

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor, the "Bombay Sentinel", gave a tea party this evening to Mr. and Mrs. Alva at the Taj Mahal Hotel to congratulate them on their recent victory in the Bombay High Court, where Mr. Alva went in appeal against the Government of Bombay asking for security from the "Forum", and Mrs. Alva held her husband's brief.

Mr. Horniman who welcomed the chief guests read out messages from Sir Francis Low, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Amritlal Sheth and Mr. Sadanand, who regretted their inability to be present at the function. Mr. Brelvi, whose absence was due to his illness associated himself with the sentiment and spirit of the function.

Mr. Horniman, congratulated Mr. Joachim Alva who, helped by his talented wife, had scored a signal triumph against the order of the Bombay Government. The officials in the Bombay Secretariat did not realise what a tough job it was to gag Mr. Alva. He had known him for many years and he could only say that Mr. Alva was irrepressible.

INIQUITOUS

Mr. Horniman described the Press Act under which the bureaucracy took refuge as the most iniquitous in the Statute Book. There were all manner of laws in operation in India which would not be tolerated in any democratic country in the world. He described the bureaucracy not as a democratic body, but "a mixture of Nazism and Fascism."

Mr. Horniman recalled the various occasions when he had come under the law. As the former editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" he had paid Rs. 12,000 as securities. The Press Act, was an emergency measure, but like all bureaucratic measures, it continued long after. The emergency disappeared.

Regarding the article in the "Forum" he was surprised how anyone could see in it either sedition or sympathy for violence and murders.

Concluding, he said that the very existence of the law was an atrocious interference with the liberty of the Press and the individual. The Government must repeal it in their own interests. He wondered if anything worse could be found in Nazi Germany, or in Fascist Italy.

A MERE FLEABITE

Mr. Alva replying to Mr. Horniman said that if he recalled the numerous occasions, when Mr. Horniman had been involved in such fights, and emerged victorious, he felt that the present incident in which he was involved was only a storm in a teacup.

He expressed his gratitude to Mr. Justice Weston and the other judges of the Bench for their judicial impartiality. He thought that to the officials of the Secretariat the word "Patriot" was something frightening.

When the Press lost its liberty, the liberty of the nation was strangled: the positon was that no one in the country could freely exercise his elementary right to call his countrymen "patriots" without rousing the bureaucratic wrath.

THE CLIMAX

Mrs. Violet Alva narrated how the "Forum" came into existence. From the beginning they did not have a smooth passage. It started with official warnings and the order for security came as a climax.

Many distinguished lawyers had offered to help them: but she undertook to defend the case herself. Within a few minutes of arguing the case she felt that she had convinced the judges of the rightness of her pleas.

She said that the congratulations she and her husband had received were actually congratulations for the Indian Press in its fight against unjust Government orders.

GROWTH OF PRESS ACT

Mr. K. Shrinivasan said that any victory under the present dispensation was a fluke if one got three judges on his side, there would be at least thirty who would hold the opposite view.

The Press Emergency Powers Act brought into being on account of the murders of officials in Bengal in 1931 was perpetuated and added to again and again till it had grown like a centipede.

Mr Zahid Ali, Editor, "Khilafat", expressed the difficulties of the Urdu Press.

BRITAIN KEPT IN DARK

Mr. Suresh Vaidya, speaking as a member of the British Press and the representative of the "New Leader", said that it was much more effective to harness the goodwill of Britain and America by exposing the gag on the Indian Press. The great number of British public, was kept in deliberate ignorance of Indian conditions.

In the next general elections, some of the candidates would have pro-Indian sentiments: it was the duty of India to strengthen their hands by exposing the evil system by which the Press and public opinion are throttled in India.

It would be very much in the interests of India, he added, to remove the barrier which had been put up by the Government between India and the world.

FESTIVAL ONCE IN 12 YEARS

Million Pilgrims Bathe In Kumbakonam Tank

KUMBAKONAM, Feb. 26.

About one million pilgrims took holy bath in a little sacred tank in the heart of Kumbakonam to-day in connection with the famous Maha Makham festival, which takes place here once in 12 years, corresponding to the equally famous Kumbh Mela of Prayag.

With railway travel banned by the authorities, most of the record crowd reached Kumbakonam by foot or by other means of conveyance.

The sanctity of the occasion is heightened by the impression largely held that to-day, (full moon day of Kumbha month, according to Hindu calendar), the waters of all sacred rivers in India, including the Ganges and the Jumna, find their way into the tank.

Elaborate arrangements have been made by the police to manage the unprecedented rush of pilgrims and to prevent any untoward incidents.

Several exhibitions have been organised on the occasion, including health, agriculture and khadi.

There was also a conference of pandits from all parts of the country, convened by Sri Sankaracharya. —A. P.

Andhra Journalist's Complaint

TADEPALLIGUDAM, Feb. 25.

The West Godavari District Journalists' Association at its meeting held here noted with concern that Andhra newspapers did not get any representation on the Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C. and exhorted all editors of journals in Andhra to enrole themselves as members of the A.I.N.E.C. and strengthen the cause of Andhra newspapers. By another resolution the conference requested the Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C., to expedite its decision regarding the fixing of remuneration to mofussil correspondents of daily papers.—A. P.

120-Crore Plan For Bihar

PATNA, Feb. 25: A huhdred and twenty crores post-war development plan for the first five year period after the war has been approved by the Co-ordinating Committee of the Bihar Post-War Reconstruction Board. This plan, which is based on the recommendation of the various Subject Committees of the Post-War Reconstruction Board, covers every aspect of development, states a Press Note.—A. P.

FIRE DESTROYS SUGAR IN BRITISH GUIANA

GEORGETOWN (British Guiana), Feb. 26: Considerable quantities of sugar awaiting shipment to Britain were destroyed in a great fire. Financial, economic and postal services have been seriously disrupted.—Reuter.

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SIR SHANTI SWARUP ON LESSONS OF TOUR IN U.S.A.

Says An Indian Feels Like Committing Suicide When He Sees American Patriotism

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, head of the Indian Scientists' Mission which recently toured United Kingdom and the United States, in an address to the annual conference of the All-India Manufacturers Organisation today declared that nothing could have taught him a greater lesson in patriotism than his tour abroad."In America an Indian feels he must commit suicide for not having developed his own country," he said.

Sir Shanti Swarup said that he and his colleagues were amazed that no steps were taken in this country to remove the prejudices and suspicions prevalent in America about India and Indians.

While the Mission was entertained at the Harvard University, a famous scientist couple who had done considerable research work in malaria and its cure deplored that India had not utilised their research to eradicate malaria simply because Indians would not kill mosquitos. Indians were so non-violent, according to them. Sir Shanti Swarup explained to them: "We certainly kill each other. We have fought each other and we are willing to destroy anybody except our rulers. (Laughter). Please give us the DDT and other remedies you have."

MISCHIEF AGAINST INDIA.

During their tour the Mission came across an article in an influential journal that a drowning Brahmin refused to be rescued by a Harijan—the Untouchable. The Mission drew the Agent General's notice to such propaganda. They also contacted the Editor of the journal, who, at first was prepared to publish a signed contradiction by the delegation but subsequently said he would be prepared to publish an article by them and not a contradiction. There were such Tories in the Daily American press and they had drawn the attention of the Government here. "We must try to contradict them" he said, "because really we are not a nation of savages".

Indore Ruler Donates Rs. 5,000 To Kasturba Fund

INDORE, Feb. 26.

His Highness the Maharaja of Indore has donated Rs. 5,000 to the Kasturba Memorial Fund.—A.P.I.

700 Houses Gutted In Orissa Village

PURI, Feb. 26.

Seven hundred houses were burnt down and several hundred people rendered homeless as the result of a fire which broke in village Nargada, according to a report received here.—A. P.

De Gaulle's Representative At Muslim Function In Paris

PARIS, Feb. 25.

The anniversary of the Birth of Mohammad— the feast of Milad Un Nabi—was celebrated in the Paris mosque yesterday, before a large gathering including a delegation of Muslim soldiers.

To-day De Gaulle was represented at the reception given by the Director of the Muslim Institute here.—Reuter.

ROTTEN RICE FOR RATNAGIRI

District Magistrate Takes Prompt Action To Freeze Supplies

(From Our Correspondent)

RATNAGIRI. (By Mail).

Heaps of rice bags were burnt in the dock explosion last year in Bombay and the rice therein was rendered unfit for human consumption. Such rice refuse was sold by Government to certain merchants in Ratnagiri District for cattle consumption. 5,000 bags were imported recently and were brought at different ports as follows:—3,000 bags at Vijaydurg. 1000 at Victoria 1,000 at Labhol. This refuse grain was sold at Re. 1-3 as per paylee, which is the controlled rate of rice in this district.

This state of things was first ventilated by Mr. B. R. Rana M.L.A. and was later on complained against in the Government Provincial Food Committee by Rao Saheb Surve the Government nominee of this district on the Committee. The District Magistrate, Rao Bahadur Benni promptly issued orders 'to freeze' this rice.

MORE RICE NEEDED

Ratnagiri is a rice-growing and rice-consuming district. The rice that is grown locally can hardly suffice for the population for 5 or six months in the year. About 75,000 tons of food-stuffs have to be imported every year from outside. Government last year arranged to provide rice in such a way that rice could be supplied in proportion 50 per cent. along with other cereals. It is reported that this year that quantity may be reduced. Lack of rice has already given rise to skin diseases and low vitality among the labouring classes.

It is therefore urgently necessary that Government should supply rice in equal quantity, if not greater quantity, along with other cereals. This fact is being emphasized in representations to be made to Mr. Booth the Provincial Director of Food Supplies who is arriving here to take stock of the food situation in the Ratnagiri District.

PROFITEERING IN DECOMPOSED WHEAT

JALPAIGURI (Bengal), Feb. 26. The entire residual stock of wheat in Government godown here weighing about eight thousand maunds which was decomposed or otherwise deteriorated has recently been sold to a trader at Rs. 7 per maund.

The said trader is reported to have been reselling the wheat to the local atta mills and the public upto Rs. 10/8 per maund, thus making an unusual profit of about 50 per cent without any trouble.

As there is no new indent of wheat here, this trader is practically enjoying a monopoly and as a result the public cannot get any other quality of atta in the market except the stuff made from these decomposed and deteriorated wheat.

Owing to growing public clamour, the Municipality has taken samples of this atta and wheat for chemical and bacteriological examination.—U. P.

Deshmukh Reaches Durban

DURBAN, Feb. 25.

Ramrao Madhavrao Deshmukh, the newly appointed Indian High Commissioner in South Africa, arrived here to-day. He succeeds Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan.—Reuter.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS.

CALICUT, Feb. 26.

Cocoanuts Raw 85, Dry 60, Cocoanut Oil 360, Copra Office 212/8 dilpasand 222/8, Madrasnottam 222/8, Goodgooda 220, Pepper Wynaad 365, Country 340, Dry Ginger Chernad 265, Ernad 250, Coffee Robusta 85.

Revitalising Constructive Programme

Punjab Congressmen's Deputation Appraises Gandhiji About Plan

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 25.

Maulana Mahomed Yasin, President, Punjab Congress Workers Assembly, with Secretary Ranbirsing, held prolonged talks with Mahatma Gandhi.

The Punjab deputation appraised Mahatma Gandhi about the social, economic and political problem, and also their plans for organising students Kisans and revitalizing the Constructive Programme in which it is reported Mahatma Gandhi took keen interests.

They also saw Pyarelal and Dr. Syed Mahmad in this connection. They will see him again if he finds the time prior to their departure to attend the Punjab Kisan Conference in Gujarwal village near Ludhiana.—A.P.

BIHAR EX-PREMIER SEES MAHATMA

WARDHAGANJ.—Srikrishna Sinha, ex-Premier of Bihar, and ex-Parliamentary Secretary, Sharanghadar, after acquainting Mahatma Gandhi with the political situation, specially the circumstances that led to the issuing of the much talked of communique, left for Patna to attend a meeting to discuss it.

The Executive Committee of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha met this evening when Mahatma Gandhi, Tarachand Pandit Sunderlal, Principal Agarwal and Nanawati were among those present.—A.P.

Shradhanand's Son-in-Law Arrested

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24: Dr. Sukh Dev son-in-law of Swami Shradhanand and a Congress worker, was arrested under the Restriction Ordinance for defying the order imposed on him confining him within the limits of the Delhi Municipality.

Assam Congresswoman Sentenced

GAUHATI, Feb. 24.

Sm. Pushpalata Das, Secretary of the Women's section of the Assam Provincial Congress was sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment for violating an Internment Order served on her following her release from the jail recently.

It may be recalled that she recently wrote to the Chief Secretary, Assam Government, urging the withdrawal of the Internment Order with a view to enable her to carry out the Constructive Programme of Gandhiji, which the Government refused.—United Press.

INTENSIVE DRIVE OF CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

Maharashtra Congressmen's Programme

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA. (By Mail).

A three months' intensive drive for popularising every item of the constructive programme was one of the important decisions reached at a meeting of the Maharashtra constructive programme co-ordination Committee held at village Borwat, in the Nasik District, with Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Bombay premier in chair.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, president Maharashtra P.C.C. Mr. Sane Guruji and Mr. R. G. Dhotre, secretary Gandhi Seva Sangh attended the meeting.

It is understood that certain tentative decisions were reached with regard to the labour and peasants organisational work and they would be carried out after they were approved by Gandhiji.

Mr. Dhotre explained the new orientation given by Gandhiji to his constructive programme.

Mr. Kher is undertaking a week's tour in the Sholapur district from the end of this month.

An intensive campaign for enrolling primary Congress members and definite instructions to the Congress office-bearers to devote themselves wholly to the Congress work at least for a few days in the month were decided upon at an informal meeting of the prominent Congressmen in Maharashtra held at Nasik under the presidentship of Mr. N. V. Gadgil.

It was resolved the elections to the local bodies in the province should not be contested on the Congress ticket.

The meeting expressed its disapproval towards the unauthorised Khadi Bhandars.

The attitude of Congressmen vis-a-vis Communists was also clarified and it was decided that there should be no association with the latter in view of the diametrically opposed policies of the two organisations regarding the present War.

The next meetings of these bodies will be held in the Ratnagiri District, in the first week of May.

Madras Editors' Appeal For Clemency

MADRAS, Feb. 26. Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Hindu," Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Swadesamitran," and Mr. G. A. Natesen, Editor, the "Indian Review" have sent a telegram to the Viceroy pleading for the commutation of the death penalty in the Kulasekharapatnam case.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari interviewed the Governor of Madras yesterday in this connection.—United Press.

NEW AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMITTEE

Personnel And Reference Terms Announced

NEW DELH, Feb. 24.

A Press Note says: In accordance with the recommendation of the Policy Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Fiseries held in June, 1944, the Government of India have now set up a sub-Committee consisting of the following:

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, (Chairman), Mr. Hossain Imam, Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola, Rao Bahadur N. R. Samiappa Mudaliar, Dr. L. C. Jain, Mr. Roger Thomas, (Sind), Sir Pheroze Kharegat, (representative E. H. and L. Dept.), Mr. V. Narahari Rao, (representative of Finance Dept.), Sir Theodore Gregory (representative of Commerce Dept.), Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, (representative of Food Dept.), Mr. C. N. Vakil, (representative of planning and development dept.), B. K. Madan (representative of the Reserve Bank of India), one nominee of chambers of Princes.

Mr. W. R. Natu, Statistical Adviser to the Government of India will act as Secretary.

The terms of reference of the sub-Committee are:—

To consider (a) The principles, on which producers' prices of the agricultural produce, whether crops grown for industrial purposes or for food, or the produce of animal husbandry of all descriptions, should be fixed.

(b) The means by which such prices can be made, effective and an assured market be provided, and to make recommendations.

The sub-Committee will report on its terms of reference in relation to conditions in the post-war period (1) in which, a substantial measure of Government control over the procurement, distribution and prices of commodities exists, and (2) in which such control has been relaxed or abolished, and normal trade and market conditions have been restored.

The first meeting of the Committee will be held at New Delhi on March 9, 1945.—A. P.

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

The market opened steady but later prices declined under increased selling.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 127 and improved to Rs 127/4 and later declined to Rs. 126/4 on general realising and steadied at Rs. 126/6. Ready Silver was quoted at a premium of annas two at Rs. 126/8. Trading for the next Settlement commenced at a discount of annas fourteen but later the difference narrowed to annas two at Rs. 126/4.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 73/2 and advanced to Rs. 73/8 but later declined to Rs. 72/13 on increased selling. Trading for the next Settlement started at a discount of annas eight but later the difference was six annas at Rs. 72/7/0. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 72/15.

The market finally closed as under:

Silver Ready	127	0	0
Settlement	126	10	0
Ready Gold	73	8	0
Settlement	72	14	0

Bombay Cotton

The local market opened to-day at Rs. 439/8 for March delivery and improved to Rs. 441 on scattered buying. Later on the rise was checked by profit-taking and March was quoted at Rs. 440. Trading was restricted. The market will remain entirely closed to-morrow.

The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. March	439	12	0
I.C.C. May	447	8	0
I.C.C. July	459	8	0

HAPUR MARKET QUOTATIONS.

HAPUR, Feb. 26.

Wheat 10, Dara Control 9/12, stock 400 Khattis Gram 8/2, Barley 6/12, Peas Khatti 5/12, Arhar 7/2, Stocks unchanged Maize 7/8, Bajra 8, Juar 7, Urad 13/14, Moong 10/14, Mustard Seed 12, Gurchakna 8/14, Fatwa 9/2, Guwar Balsakh 7/0/8, Bardana 56/2, Silver 128, Gold 73. Futures steady on brisk speculative trading.

B. C. Roy's Appeal For Bengal Relief

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.—Dr. B. C. Roy, President of the Bengal Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee, has issued an appeal to the people on behalf of the suffering million that "they should come forward and help us, so that we may serve and save our unfortunate brothers and sisters on whom depends the future of the province."

Demand For Tandon's Resignation From Congress

LUCKNOW, Feb. 25.

At a meeting of Lucknow Nationalist Muslim students a resolution was passed condemning the anti-Urdu activities of Babu Purushotamdas Tandon and drawing Gandhiji's attention to Tandon's association with anti-unity and communal activities. The resolution further demands the resignation of Tandon from the Congress.

Another resolution welcomes unity efforts among various groups of students on the issue of the revival of Lucknow University Union and supports the demands of Muslim Students Federation for real representation in the University Union.

The meeting also appealed to leaders of both Congress and the League to arrive at some sort of agreement early.—Orient Press.

Ahrar's Refused To Mashriqi

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

It is understood that Majlis Ahrar have declined to answer the questionnaire Allama Mashriqi sent in order to prepare a memorandum for submission to Sapru Committee, on the ground that Ahrars stick to their Sahranpur resolution.—Orient Press.

Age has added to its glory!

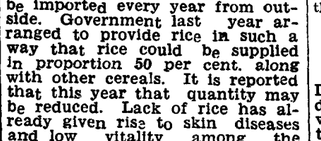
Among the Jaina group of the famous Ellora Caves, the most impressive is the 'Indra Sabha'. One of its most important sculptures is the imposing statue of Indrani shown above. The artist-monk who carved it from the rock, put his last chisel stroke on the statue centuries ago. Yet age has not dimmed its grandeur, only added to its glory. Like good art, the popularity, even of things more mundane, also increases with the passing of years, provided they are good. Take Jabakusum for instance, the secret of its success, and the reason why thousands regard it as indispensable, is that it is REALLY a good hair-oil. The perfection of its quality has been steadily maintained and improved for the last 67 years.

Jabakusum

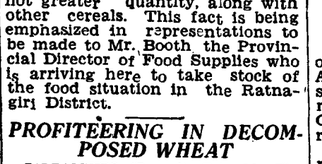
JK 10

C. K. SEN & CO. LTD. JABAKUSUM HOUSE. CALCUTTA.

Get Rid of this Pestilence



"RATTO"



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Announcement

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BEAUTY PRODUCTS

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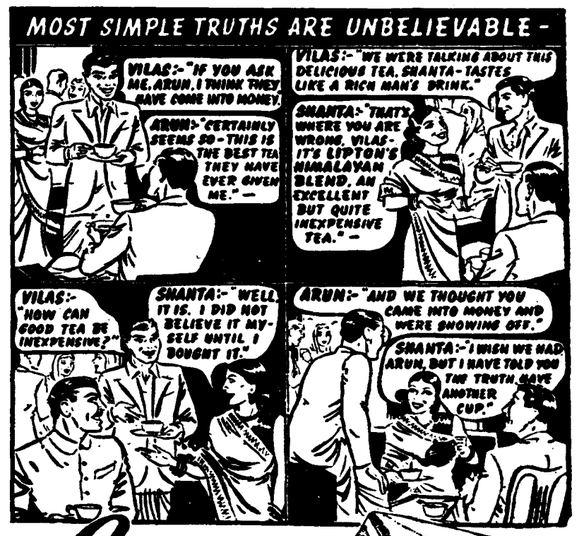
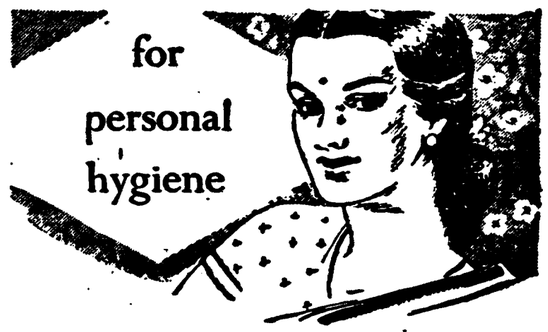
MOST SIMPLE TRUTHS ARE UNBELIEVABLE -


VILAS:- "IF YOU ASK ME, ARUN, I THINK THEY HAVE COME INTO MONEY."
ARUN:- "CERTAINLY SEEMS SO - THIS IS THE BEST TEA THEY HAVE EVER GIVEN ME." -
VILAS:- "WE WERE TALKING ABOUT THIS DELICIOUS TEA, SHANTA - TASTES LIKE A RICH MAN'S DRINK."
SHANTA:- "THAT'S WHERE YOU ARE WRONG, VILAS - IT'S LIPTON'S HIMALAYAN BLEND, AN EXCELLENT BUT QUITE INEXPENSIVE TEA." -
VILAS:- "HOW CAN GOOD TEA BE INEXPENSIVE?"
SHANTA:- "WELL, IT IS. I DID NOT BELIEVE IT MYSELF UNTIL I BOUGHT IT."
ARUN:- "AND WE THOUGHT YOU CAME INTO MONEY AND WERE SHOWING OFF."
SHANTA:- "I WISH WE HAD, ARUN, BUT I HAVE TOLD YOU THE TRUTH. HAVE ANOTHER CUP."

Lipton's HIMALAYAN BLEND PURE DARJEELING tea

LTK 69



Iteol is a most pleasant antiseptic, with a refreshing smell.

As a mouth wash and gargle, and as an insurance against halitosis it is absolutely reliable.

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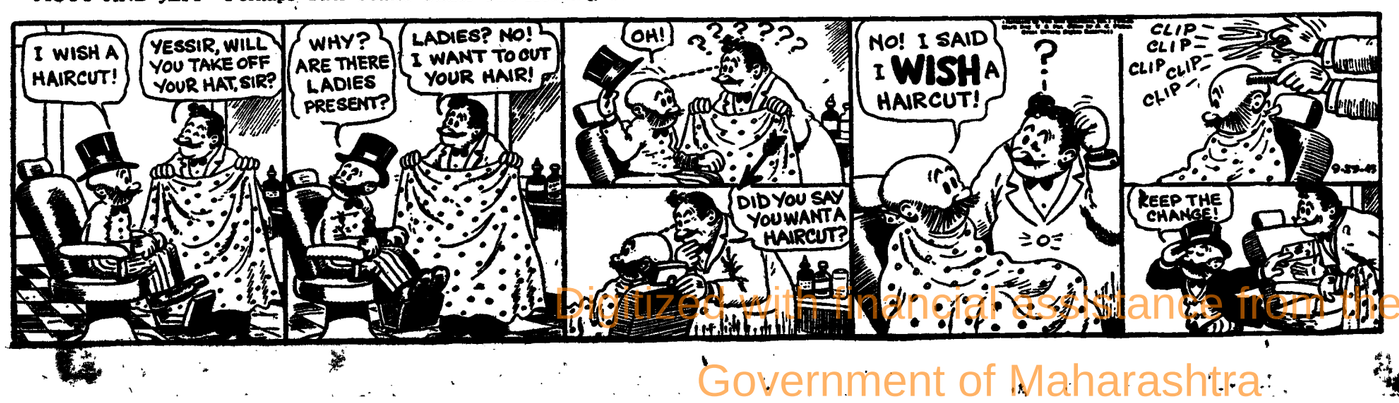
MUTT AND JEFF—Perhaps This Comes Under The Heading Of Absent Treatment — By BUD FISHER


I WISH A HAIRCUT!
YESSIR, WILL YOU TAKE OFF YOUR HAT, SIR?
WHY? ARE THERE LADIES PRESENT?
LADIES? NO! I WANT TO CUT YOUR HAIR!
OH!
DID YOU SAY YOU WANT A HAIRCUT?
NO! I SAID I WISH A HAIRCUT!
CLIP CLIP CLIP CLIP CLIP
KEEP THE CHANGE!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—L.C.P.S. Doctors for Bhavnagar State Medical Department. Pay Rs. 50-120+Dearness Allowance. Private practice allowed according to State rules. The posts are permanent and pensionable. Apply to the undersigned before 10-3-45 stating Caste, Nationality, Age, Date of passing, Experience and copies of certificates, Chief Medical Officer, Bhavnagar State, Bhavnagar. 2231

Wanted a qualified Vaidya Professor for Ayurvedic College, Gurukula University, Kangri, Hardwar. Only those should apply who can satisfactorily teach Charak and other Ayurvedic Shastras and have good experience of Ayurvedic treatment. Comparative knowledge of other medical systems would be taken into consideration. Apply sharp stating qualification, experience and acceptable minimum terms, Principal, Gurukula Kangri, Saharanpur. 2279

Wanted a Lady Doctor and a Midwife (preferably having senior or at least junior training in nursing) for an Industrial concern. Free electricity and furnished quarters at nominal rents. Please apply stating experience and minimum salary expected to Box No. 2276, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately an Accountant, well versed in English accounts and with thorough knowledge of English correspondence and typing. Pay Rs. 50|- plus Rs. 25|- dearness allowance. See personally with testimonials Messrs. Gautam Brothers, Bilimora. 2277

Required Medical Assistant at once. State qualification, experience, age and religion. Superintendent, Mission Hospital, Tilda. C.P. (B.N.Rly.) (2272)

The Institute of Art in Industry requires a General Secretary and Assistant Secretary for Calcutta, and a Secretary for Bombay. These posts must be filled by men or women of outstanding ability, and salaries will be paid accordingly. Applicants are invited to write to Mr. H. Born, Hongkong House, Calcutta. They should state the minimum salary they require. All letters will be treated as confidential. (2271)

Artists with good knowledge of water colour figuring and commercial art. Apply Box No. 7370, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately a chemist capable of manufacturing Pot. Permanganate, Pot. Carbonate, Stearic acid, Olic acid, Saccharine, etc., and one soap chemist. Apply stating experience and acceptable pay before 10th March, 1945. Apply Box No. 2248 "Bombay Chronicle".

Motor-Boat Drivers wanted, Petrol and Diesel, capable of carrying out running repairs, and keeping account of fuel consumption and hours run, etc., with sufficient elementary practical and technical knowledge to pass oral examination. Salary Rs. 120|- p.m. plus D.A. and overtime. Apply Box No. 2256, "Bombay Chronicle" stating age, caste and previous experience. Knowledge of English an asset. 2256

Wanted an experienced Proof Reader on Salary of Rs. 65 plus dearness allowance of Rs. 16 and a Copy-holder on Salary of Rs. 50 plus dearness allowance of Rs. 12-8as. Minimum qualification matriculation. Apply with certificate to the Manager "Bombay Chronicle Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get Degrees and Diplomas, Medical, Engineering, Law, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., etc., from London College and American Universities. Fees nominal. Write for prospectus to the General Educational Agency, Amritsar. 7234

LOANS & MORTGAGES

We arrange to give loans on shops, workshops and gazetted servants, communicate Kumar Co., 133, Dadyseth, Agyary Lane. 7415

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WANTED APPLICATIONS for posts of Clerks in Poona Postal Division (Comprising of Poona and Thana Districts and Suburbs of Bombay but excluding Poona and Bombay proper). Persons who have passed the Matriculation examination or appeared for the same but failed should only apply. Preference may be given to minority communities and Scheduled Castes. Service is purely temporary for the duration of the war. Apply to the undersigned for particulars regarding pay and conditions of services, stating age, community and qualifications.

Poona, Dated the 23-2-45.

T. N. PARIKH,
Supdt. of Post Offices,
Poona Division.
2278

NOTICE

WANTED Qualified Typist Clerks on Rs. 55-5-80 with usual dearness and House rent allowances. Apply immediately to the Government Shipping Master, Commerce House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Non-Matriculates need not apply. (7414)

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED invites tenders on 6-3-1945, up to 1-0 p.m. for the "Additional Office and Residential accommodation for the Residency at Baroda." amounting to Rs. 2,30,200|-. The necessary tender forms together with Specifications and Schedule of Quantities, etc., of the work, can be had from the office of the undersigned or the Sub-Divisional Officer, Gujrat States Agency, Baroda Residency, Baroda, on payment of Rs. 10|- in cash.

M. S. BHATIA,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Central P. W. Division,
Bombay.
Queen's Road, Bombay.
(2274)

NOTIFICATION

Finance Department (Supply),
Bombay Castle,
22nd February, 1945.

No. 788-I-C(a)—In pursuance of clause 3 of the Milk (Use in Manufacture) Control Order, 1944, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint in respect of the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay and in respect of other parts of the Province of Bombay the District Magistrates within their respective jurisdictions to be the licensing authorities for the purposes of the said Order.

By order of the Governor
of Bombay,
A. D. GORWALA,
Secretary to Government.
(2280B)

NOTIFICATION

Finance Department (Supply),
Bombay Castle,
22nd February, 1945.

No. 788|IV-C:—In pursuance of sub-clause (c) of clause 1 of the Milk (Use in Manufacture) Control Order, 1944, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint 1st March, 1945, as the date on which the said Order shall come into force in the Province of Bombay.

By order of the Governor of
Bombay,
A. D. GORWALA,
Secretary to Government.
(2280A)

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nine Bombay Port Trust Debentures as detailed below originally and now standing in the names of Jamnabai widow of Doongersey Nagji and Dharamsey Bhawanji by whom they have not been endorsed, have been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicate of the said Debentures will be issued to the proprietor upon the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 27th day of February, 1945.

JAMNABAI widow of Doongersey Nagji,
Proprietor of the Lost Debentures.
Countersigned.
C. F. LYNN,
Chief Accountant,
Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bond mentioned above:—

No.	Year of Loan	Value Rs.
10169	1904	500|-
12235	1905	1,500|-
3271	1906|60	4,000|-
10964	1907	3,500|-
11456	1908	6,000|-
6154	1909	3,500|-
8969	1910	1,000|-
13112	1911	8,000|-
16756	1913	1,500|-
	Rs.	29,500|-

2275

THE AZAM JAHI MILLS, LIMITED,

(Incorporated in Hyderabad-Dn.)

NOTICE

APPLICATION DEPOSIT RECEIPT No. 19 and Allotment Receipt No. 192 in respect of three Share Certificates Nos. 13307 to 13309 of this Company issued in the name of Mr. Ramchander Bapuji Dighe, of Dombivili, Dist. Thana, are reported to nave been lost. Any person having claim to the said receipts should notify to the Company within a fortnight after which duplicate receipts will be issued to Jankibai, the successor of the deceased Ramchander Bapuji Dighe.

C. S. TYABJEE,
Managing Agent,
For The Industrial Trust Fund,
H.E.H. The Nizam's Government,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Hyderabad-Dn., 8th February, 1945. 7413

BENGAL & ASSAM RAILWAY

FIRMS having outstanding claims for stores supplied on account of Chief Engineer|Construction, B. & A. Railway, are requested to furnish full details (material, number and date of order, number and date of bill, to whom submitted etc.) without delay, to Dy. Controller of Stores|Construction (Eng.) B. & A. Railway, 3, Kollaghat Street, Calcutta. 2270

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY COTTON CLOTH TRADE REGULATION ORDER, 1945.

Finance Department (Supply),
Bombay Castle, 22nd February, 1945.

NOTIFICATION

No. 564|VII.—In pursuance of sub-clause (1) (iii) of clause 1 of the Bombay Cotton Cloth Trade Regulation Order, 1945, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the said Order shall come into force on the 1st March, 1945, in the City of Bombay, the Bombay Suburban Districts, the Ahmedabad Municipal Borough, the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad and the revenue limits of the following villages in the City Mahal of the Ahmedabad District, namely:—

(i) Hansol, (ii) Shahijpur Bogha, (iii) Ranip, (iv) Wadaj, (v) Paldi, (vi) Vasna-Maktanpur, (vii) Dani Limda, (viii) Amraiwadi, (ix) Rakhial, (x) Khokhra-Mohmedabad, (xi) Acher, (xii) Sheikhpur-Khanapur (xiii) Kochrab, (xiv) Madalpur, (xv) Changispur, (xvi) Usmanpur, (xvii) Mamnagar, (xviii) Beharampur, (xix) Gomtipur, (xx) Rajpur Hirpur, (xxi) Saraspur, (xxii) Asarva, (xxiii) Naroda and (xxiv) Dariapur-Kazipur.

By Order of the Governor of Bombay,
A. D. GORWALA,
Secretary to Government.

The following is the text of the Bombay Cotton Cloth Trade Regulation Order, 1945, published in the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, dated February 21:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
(SUPPLY)
Bombay Castle, 19th February 1945.

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES.

No. 564|VII.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

1. (1) (i) This Order may be called the "Bombay Cotton Cloth Trade Regulation Order, 1945."

(ii) It extends to the whole of the Province of Bombay.

(iii) It shall come into force in such area and on such date as may be notified in this behalf by the Government of Bombay.

(2) On the date on which this Order comes into force in any area, the Bombay Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order, 1943, shall cease to be in force in such area.

2. In this Order unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "cloth" means any type of cloth manufactured either wholly from cotton, or partly from cotton and partly from any other material and containing not less than 10 per cent of cotton by weight, but does not include—

(i) ready made clothing other than 'dhoties' and 'sarees';

(ii) hosiery;

(iii) any articles which are indian Woollen goods as defined in the Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1944;

(iv) leather cloth and inferior or imitation leather cloth ordinarily used in book-binding;

(v) tracing paper;

(vi) cloth manufactured partly from cotton and partly from wool and containing 40 per cent or less of cotton by weight;

(b) "dealer" means a person carrying on the business, whether as principal or agent, of buying or selling whether wholesale or retail or storing for sale cloth, whether or not in conjunction with any other business, and includes a hawker but not a manufacturer;

(c) "manufacturer" means a person engaged in the production of cloth or yarn or both, including any process ancillary to such production, like dyeing, bleaching, embroidering, printing and finishing; and "manufacture" shall be construed accordingly;

(d) "Form" means a Form appended to this Order;

(e) "hawker" means a dealer who goes about from place to place or house to house with cloth which he offers or exposes for sale;

(f) "licence" except in clause 12 means a licence granted under the provisions of and in one or the Forms appended to this Order;

(g) "licensee" means the holder of a licence;

(h) "licensing authority" means in the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District, the Provincial Textile Controller, and elsewhere the District Magistrate.

3. Save as hereinafter provided no dealer shall sell or store for sale cloth except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted by the licensing authority.

4. (a) For the purposes of this Order there shall be six classes of dealers viz.:—

(i) "A Class dealer" meaning a dealer who buys cloth from a manufacturer in mill-packed bales or cases and sells it or stores it for sale in such bales or cases; he shall obtain a licence in Form II.

(ii) "B Class dealer" meaning a dealer who buys cloth from a person other than a manufacturer in packed bales and sells it or stores it for sale either in packed bales or split bales he shall obtain a licence in Form III.

(iii) "C Class dealer" meaning a dealer who does retail business and sells or stores cloth for sale to persons other than licensees; he shall obtain a licence in Form IV.

(iv) "D Class dealer" meaning one who carries on business in cloth as an agent; he shall obtain a licence in Form V.

(v) "E Class dealer" means a hawker; he shall obtain a licence in Form VI.

(vi) "F Class dealer" meaning a dealer not included in classes A to E; he shall obtain a licence in Form VII.

(b) A dealer may at one and the same time belong to one or more of the above six classes if the licensing authority so permits.

5. Applications for licences under this Order shall be made to the licensing authority in Form I.

6. (i) A licence may be granted to any person including a firm, an incorporated company, or a co-operative society.

(ii) (a) A licence issued in the name of a firm shall show the names of all its partners.

(b) A licence issued in the name of an incorporated company shall show the names of its managing and other directors, and managing agents.

(c) A licence issued in the name of a co-operative society shall show the names of the members of its managing body or the officials appointed for its management.

7. The licensing authority may for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to grant a licence.

8. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order the Government of Bombay may without assigning any reason, direct that any application for a licence be refused.

9. Every licence shall specify—

(a) the premises and in the case of a hawker the area in which the licensee shall carry on business in cloth; and

(b) the premises where cloth may be stored by the licensee.

10. No licensee shall carry on his business except in the premises or area as the case may be, specified by his licence, or store cloth to which a licence relates except in the premises specified by the licence:

Provided that the premises or area, as the case may be, may be changed or additional premises used after intimation to the licensing authority in order to enable it to make the necessary amendment in the licence after such inquiry as it may deem fit.

11. The fee for the various classes of licence shall be as under—

	Rs.
"A" Class licence	500
"B" Class licence	500
"C" Class licence—	
(a) in Bombay City, Bombay Suburban District and Ahmedabad City	100
(b) Elsewhere	50
"D" Class licence	500
"E" Class licence	10
"F" Class licence	50

12. A licence granted under the Bombay Cotton Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order, 1943 if current on the date of the coming into force of this Order, shall be deemed to be a licence granted under this Order:

Provided that such licence shall lapse at the end of one month from the date this Order comes into force unless an application under clause 5 is made by its holder within that time and it shall be deemed to be cancelled on the date on which a licence under this Order is granted or refused in pursuance of the application.

13. If a licence granted under this Order is defaced, lost or destroyed the licensing authority may, after making such enquiry as it deems necessary, issue a duplicate on payment of a fee of eight annas in the case of a licence in Form VI and one rupee in other cases.

14. A licence granted under this Order shall be valid for a period specified in the licence, but may from time to time on an application made in Form VIII be renewed for any period up to one year at a time on payment of half the fee prescribed in respect of the licence under clause 11:

Provided that the licensing authority may refuse to renew a licence if it considers that there are sufficient grounds for such refusal.

15. The renewal of a licence shall be effected by inscribing in the columns provided therein for the purpose the date of renewal, the date of expiry of the renewed licence, and the signature of the licensing authority.

16. The licensing authority may direct a dealer holding stocks of cloth to supply to specified dealers or persons specified quantities of cloth at specified rates within a specified time and may from time to time issue such general or special directions to a dealer with regard to the storage, sale and transport of cloth as it may deem fit.

17. Every licensee shall by the 10th day of February, May, August and November, in each year, submit to the licensing authority in Form IX a true and correct statement of stocks of cloth held by him on the last date of the preceding January, April, July and October, respectively.

18. (1) A "C" Class dealer shall display prominently in his place of business a list showing the maximum retail prices in respect of all such kinds of cloth in his shop or store as have prices stamped thereon and shall not on demand and offer of the maximum retail price withhold from sale any such cloth to any person.

(2) An "E" Class dealer shall carry a list showing the maximum retail prices of all such kinds of cloth carried or exposed for sale by him, as have prices stamped thereon.

19. Every dealer other than a hawker shall issue to every customer a correct cash memorandum or credit note, as the case may be, of which he shall keep a duplicate which shall be produced by him for inspection on demand by the licensing authority or any officer authorised by it in this behalf, and which shall contain the following details:—

1. name, licence number and address of the dealer;
2. date of transaction;
3. name and address of purchaser;
4. detailed description of goods sold;
5. quantity sold;
6. rate at which sold;
7. unit of sale;
8. total price for each item;
9. salesman's signature.

The duplicates of cash memoranda and credit notes shall be preserved for one year from the date of issue.

20. A licensee shall surrender his licence to the licensing authority for cancellation within three months after the date on which he closes his business and at the time of so surrendering the licence declare the stock held by him on the said date.

21. The licensing authority may, without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against a licensee for supplying incorrect information in his application for the grant or renewal of a licence, or contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, cancel or suspend his licence after such enquiry as it deems necessary. The suspension or cancellation of a licence shall not entitle the licensee to any compensation, or the refund of any fees paid in respect of the licence.

22. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, the Provincial Government may, without previous notice or assignment of any reasons, cancel or suspend any licence or class of licences and such cancellation or suspension shall not entitle the licensee to any compensation or the refund of any fees paid in respect of any such licence.

23. The licensing authority may in its discretion cancel a licence under which no business is carried on for more than three months.

24. The licensing authority or any officer authorised by the Government of Bombay in this behalf may, if such authority or officer has reason to believe that any person has contravened any provision of this Order,—

(a) require any person to give any information in his possession in respect of any business carried on by himself or any other person;

(b) inspect or cause to be inspected any books or documents, as well as stocks of cloth, belonging to or under the control of any person;

(c) enter and search, or authorise any person to enter and search, any premises and seize, or authorise any person to seize, any article in respect of which the authority or officer has reason to believe that a contravention of this Order has been committed.

25. Every hawker shall carry with him his licence when hawking and produce it for inspection on demand by the licensing authority or an officer authorised by it in this behalf; and every other licensee shall display his licence prominently at his place of business.

26. Any court trying a contravention of this Order may direct that any stocks of cloth together with the packages and coverings thereof, in respect of which it is satisfied that the Order has been contravened, shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

27. Nothing contained in this Order shall apply to any person selling or storing for sale cloth manufactured by himself or the members of his family.

28. The Provincial Government may exempt any person or class of persons from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Order and may at any time suspend or cancel such exemption.

By Order of the Governor
of Bombay,
A. D. GORWALA,
Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES

MILK (Use in Manufacture)
CONTROL ORDER, 1944

No. D. 3847-H (C)|44.
Government of India
Department of Education, Health and Lands.
New Delhi, the 15th November, 1944.

NOTIFICATION

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

The Milk (Use in Manufacture) Control Order, 1944.

1. (a) This order may be called the Milk (Use in Manufacture) Control Order, 1944.

(b) It extends to the whole of British India.

(c) It shall come into force in a Province from such date as the Provincial Government may notify in the official gazette.

2. In this Order 'milk' means cow's, buffalo's or goat's milk and includes separated or skimmed milk and any other edible product derived from milk.

3. No person shall use or cause to be used milk in the manufacture of any non-edible product or of any product not intended for human consumption, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a valid licence issued by the Provincial Government or such authority as the Provincial Government may appoint in that behalf.

4. A licence issued under clause 3 shall be valid for such period not exceeding twelve months as may be stated therein.

S. H. Y. CULSNAM,
Joint Secretary
to the Government of India.
2280

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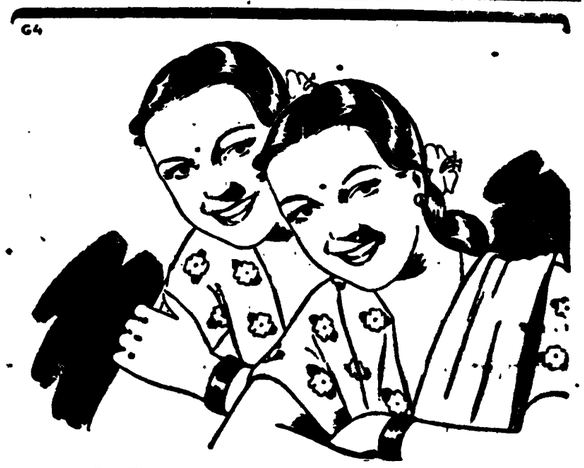

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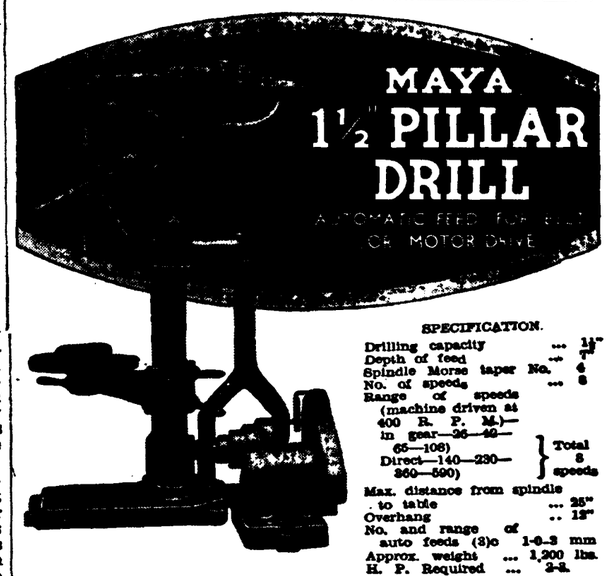

SPECIFICATION.

Drilling capacity	1½"
Depth of feed	7"
Spindle Morse taper No.	4
No. of speeds	8
Range of speeds (machine driven at 400 R. P. M.)—	
In gear—36—92—	Total 8 speeds
(65—108)	
Direct—140—230—	
360—590)	
Max. distance from spindle to table	25"
Overhang	12"
No. and range of auto feeds (3)c	1-0-3 mm
Approx. weight	1,200 lbs.
H. P. Required	2-3.

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